New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1614. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—Exchange, Nos. 192 Broadway. Morse Printing Telegraph Office—No. 12 Wall-street.

Three Days Later From Europe.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 19—Midnight.

The Steamship *Niagara*, with three days' later intelligence from Europe, has just arrived at this port.

The Cruise of the Steamer Marion.

NO TIDINGS OF THE LYONNAIS OR THE MISSING PASSENGERS AND CREW.

HOLMES HOLE, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The United Stated Mail steamer *Marion*, Capt. PERRY, in search of the wrecked steamer *Lyonnais*, put in here to-day. She has cruised off Nantucket Shoal since Monday, having been seventy miles southeast of Nantucket. She experienced heavy northwest gales and rough sea. On the 16th, in lon. 71° 30', spoke bark *J. S. Benson*, for Boston, which had been in the vicinity of Nantucket three days, and had seen nothing of either boats or steamer. At 1¼ P. M., of the same day, spoke schooner *Eugenia*, of Falmouth, but they could give no information. At 2½ P. M., same day, spoke the ship *Ocean Star*, from New-Orleans for Boston, under close-reefed topsails, and they also could give no information. The *Marion* put in here to gain information, if any, of the wrecked steamer, and has proceeded through Vineyard Sound, intending to make another cruise to the southward of Nantucket.

The Election.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The official vote of Connecticut stands, FREMONT, 42,700; BUCHANAN, 34,925; and FILLMORE, 2,615. The Fremont plurality is 7,720.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The average vote of each ticket, at the late election, was as follows:

Buchanan Electors	230,154
Union Electors	205,154
Straight Fillmore	25,236
Straight Fremont	44
	230,574 230,574
Buchanan's majority over all	500
Buchanan over Union average	25,010

All the straight Fremont votes were not returned, there having been 101 in two of the Wards of this city alone, which were not returned to the Prothonotary's Office nor sent to Harrisburg. The Gerrit Smith votes are also not included above. If these had all been returned, Mr. BUCHANAN's majority would have been slightly red uced.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Appropriation for Kansas by the Vermont Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The Vermont Legislature adjourned this morning, after a six weeks' session.

An appropriation of $20,000 dollars was passed yesterday to supply the poor in Kansas with food and clothing.

The Steamer White Bird Raised.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The steamer *White Bird*, which sunk near Rising Sun on Sunday last, has been raised. The boat and cargo were but little damaged.

The Steamship Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed to-day at noon, with sixty-nine passengers for Liverpool and ten for Halifax, and $341,800 in specie.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

Snow in the North.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 19.

At Niagara and also at Toronto on Sunday snow fell to the depth of three inches.

The Meat Market.

A full supply of good Beeves was in maket yesterday, the receipts for the week being 8,845, or 625 more than the weekly average for last year. The earlier sales of the morning were made at a little advance upon the low rates prevailing for two months past, though, considering the improved quality, the entire day's transactions at Forty-fourth-street, exhibited but a trifling advance in price over last week. There has been a falling off in receipts at the Sheep Markets, though the number reported, 11,881, is 941 above the weekly average of last year. Prices are not materially changed.

THE STUDY OF GERMAN.—The customary Fall Classes for the study of the modern languages have been formed at the Mercantile Library. It is an excellent feature of that institution that it furnishes opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of living tongues, which are afforded so cheaply by no other agency in the City. The young men who compose the membership are not slow in availing themselves of the advantages placed within their reach. The classes fill up rapidly, and the services of competent instructors are afforded for a moderate compensation, so that it has become a very easy matter to be posted in two or three languages besides your vernacular. German seems to be gaining in favor. For some years it has been taught in the schools, in colleges, in the Free Academy, but more especially, of late, in private classes. A considerable number of German teachers find employment in this City solely by private tuition. They are generally men of intelligence and cultivation, calculated to impart instruction in an agreeable way, and deriving a respectable support from their labors. The accessions of German population render the acquisition of the language a matter of no small moment, aside from considerations which have a commercial bearing. There are sections of the Western States in which a great proportion of the population is German; and others in which the language is employed by business men in foreign correspondence, while the German element is always abundant in the cities. A knowledge of German is useful, to-day, in more ways than one.

GAS FROM WATER—AGAIN.—Since Mr. PAINE failed to set the streams on fire, by his chemical tests, nobody has been venturesome enough to essay another trial, until the recent advent of some man in Cleveland, whose experiments have just been blown abroad, and who claims to have been successful in what Mr. PAINE failed to accomplish. Two-fifths of the new gas, however, are derived from carbonaceous substances; the remaining three-fifths are the hydrogen of water. A hundred and fifty dollars is the cost of the necessary apparatus, and it is claimed that the product is non-explosive. The cost is less than that of common gas.

VERMONT.—There are sundry sterling Fremont townships in old Vermont. Andover gave 119 Fremont votes and none for BUCHANAN or FILLMORE: Weston, 202 Republican and 7 Democratic; West-ford, 214 Fremont and 12 Buchanan. Twenty-four towns gave FREMONT 3,119, BUCHANAN 139, and FILLMORE nine votes.

The Slavers Paragon.

NOS. 10 AND 20 FOURTH-AVENUE, Nov. 18, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your article headed "Paris in 1856," in yesterday's TIMES, contains, among other items of questionable accuracy and good taste, some violent and malignant attacks on the director of the *Crédit Mobilier*, Mr. ISAAC PEREIRE, to which, as they are entirely undeserved and unjustified by the truth of the case, it becomes me, as a Frenchman and a relative of Mr. PEREIRE, to give the most peremptory and unqualified contradiction.

I do not charge you with having knowingly wronged Mr. PEREIRE; you have only accepted as true a communication from your Paris informer, which I can prove to be false in all points.

It is true, that after a struggle of thirty years Messrs. PEREIRE brothers have risen from comparative obscurity to an enviable position as railroad contractors and financial men, whose bond is as good as gold, and whose word is as good as their bond. Their cooperation is now courted and sought by every Government desirous of establishing railroads in their territories. All this is true, but it is equally true that in France, nay, in Europe, where the name of Messrs. PEREIRE brothers has become proverbial for all that is upright, high-minded and large-hearted, the man who would dare to call either of them a *swindler*, in the language of your article, would be branded with the scorn and contempt of the community.

With regard to the "crapulous" smile of Mr. PEREIRE, none of those who have known him for years has been able to discover it on his mild and benevolent as well as intelligent face.

The truth of my assertion will be verified by all the readers of your article; and hoping that your sense of justice will prompt you to insert this at an early date, I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

EDMOND ANDRADE.

We insert with pleasure the above communication. Those who know Mr. PEREIRE and have seen him, as well as those who are in the habit of reading the London *Times*, will be able, as Mr. ANDRADE states, to judge between the truth of his picture and that of our contributor. To their judgment we are willing to refer it.

Message of the Governor of Arkansas.

The annual Message of Gov. CONWAY of Arkansas was delivered to the Legislature on the 4th inst. It is long, and devoted wholly to State affairs. The condition of the treasury has improved, a balance of $142,124 remaining in hand.

Of the internal improvement fund, $300,615 have been distributed, and there is a balance remaining in the treasury of $24,042.

The amount of swamp land scrip redeemed up to the 1st of October was $1,579,709 29.

A large part of the message is devoted to an exposition of the affairs of the old Banks of Arkansas, and the average of the liabilities in which they have involved the State, for bonds issued in their favor.

The Bank of the State of Arkansas belongs wholly to the State, and is managed by officers elected by the Legislature. Its capital stock was obtained by the sale of State bonds, of which there remain outstanding the principal amount of $750,000, and an unpaid interest of $58,468 60. No interest has been paid for thirteen years, except that portion which the United States stopped out of the share of the State of Arkansas in the distribution of the surplus revenue in 1841-2, to meet the interest on such bonds as the U. S. Treasury held for an investment of Indian Trust funds. The State put in liquidation in 1846, but its affairs are still unadjusted, and the Governor recommends that they should be taken out of the hands of the Commissioners, and the duty of collecting and keeping the assets should devolve by law upon the Treasurer of the State.

The Real Estate Bank, of Arkansas, was a private stock bank. The State had no share in it, but she loaned her bonds to the Company to raise capital, and took as security mortgage on the lands of the stockholders. The value of mortgaged land was estimated at $2,600,982.

The Governor is of opinion that the lands mortgaged to the State are sufficient to pay off the whole of this debt, and he advises that steps be taken to make it available for that purpose; but he fears a compromise will result in difficulties to embarrass this undertaking.

The Governor reports the State as rapidly growing in population and wealth. In 1839 the assessments of taxable property amounted to $42,900,080; that of 1856 is $70,736,045—showing an increase in four years of $27,859,964, or nearly 70 per cent., and he anticipates that, with prudence, skill and economy, the State will be able, by the time the bonds fall due, to pay them in full, without oppressive taxation.

The work of leveeing the State is going on successfully.

The amount of swamp lands ceded and confirmed to the State, by the United States, was 5,970,771 acres, for 2,246,353 acres of which the State had received patents. There are still 3,543,847 acres selected as swamp lands, but not yet confirmed.

No progress has been reported in the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

The Governor is in favor of a geological survey of the State, and urges immediate attention to the subject of common schools, and education in general.

Another Call for the Slave-Trade.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

HOW STANDS THE SLAVE-TRADE?

In 1815 the Holy Alliance took, as they supposed, effectual means to put down the Slave-trade. Long subsequent thereto, France, England and America agreed, by treaty, each to keep a fleet on the African coast to suppress it. Men engaged in it were treated as pirates and capitally punished. It is high time for practical men to ascertain and calculate the consequences of these great national efforts, aided, as they seemed to have been, by the public opinion of Christendom.

If these measures have all proved abortive—if they have increased instead of diminishing this trade—if they have rendered it not only larger in amount, but more cruel in its prosecution—*it is high time to desist from them*—time to adopt new measures of suppression, if any more available can be devised—or to desist from all attempts at suppression, if such attempts will only increase and aggravate the evils which they propose to cure.

The same humanity which dictated the attempts to put down the Slave-trade, will surely now step in and arrest them, if they be only productive of evil.

Now, it is notorious, the Slave-trade under the influence of Abolition counsels has doubled in amount and quadrupled in cruelty. The reasons for this are as obvious as the facts are undisputed.

The liberation of the slaves of the West Indies and of South America begat a vastly increased demand for African slaves, and men have been found bold enough to supply this demand, regardless of risk or consequences. Added to this, the Cooly-trade from various portions of Asia makes more new slaves than the old African trade; and the Coolies are treated *more cruelly than the negroes, because their masters are less interested in preserving their lives. It is also* admitted, on all hands, that the African trade is conducted with ten times the cruelty now that it was formerly.

On this state of facts it is needless to argue, for any reader must see that *humanity calls loudly for an entire change of measures as to the African Slave-trade.*

Humanity Demands the Revival of the Slave-Trade.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 13.

* * The result of all that has been done to put a stop to it, (the Slave-trade,) has only been an increase of all its bad features. No man of common sense imagines that the African negro is not in a better condition in Slavery in America than in barbarous captivity *or even barbarous freedom in his native land.* Humanity superinduced the abolishment of the legality of the traffic; and matters now look as though, with the increasing horrible Cooly Slave-trade, (which already equals the African Slave-trade in extent when that was greatest) humanity will ere long cry aloud *for the removal of all existing restrictions on the old trade between Africa and America.*

Exemption of Negroes from Sale.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

The South has been so much occupied with the extraneous agitation of the question of Slavery that her statesmen have almost entirely neglected those measures which were calculated to fortify, extend and perpetuate it as one of her vital institutions. Too much has been done in Congress, and too little in the State Legislatures, with reference to Slavery. It is time now that Southern legislators should give wise consideration to stabilitating an institution which is indispensable both to her social and political existence—in which either she must live or have no life.

The exemption of negroes from sale for debt under execution, with certain qualifications and conditions, is a policy as wise in every point of view as it is humane and consistent with the natural relation of master and servant. This measure, which proposes to create a species of homestead in slave property, has been often suggested, from time to time, for various States, but in no instance has there been any practical action upon it. We understand that the petition will be introduced at the present session of the Mississippi Legislature, and will be ably supported.

The exemption of negroes from sale for debt would add security and permanency to slave property, and would make it the most desirable of all others as a family estate. If adopted throughout the South, it would withdraw from the banking basis of the North nearly fifteen hundred millions of dollars, keep the interest on that amount at home, and counteract, to that extent, the concentration of capital at New-York and Liverpool, which has been based so largely upon the security afforded by Southern slaves, without compensation in return. It would also make the ownership of a few slaves more desirable that at present, and thus check the tendency to the accumulation of a very large number of slaves in the hands of a small number of slaveowners, the effect of which is to weaken the institution of Slavery, by reducing the number and political influence of those who are directly interested in it as proprietors. It would make it to every man's advantage to own a slave, and strengthen actually and politically the institution, as every owner would vote, and, if necessary, fight for his property.

Formerly would such a measure diffuse and thus strengthen Slavery numerically, but would powerfully contribute to its territorial diffusion and extension. The emigrating class is not the wealthy. The rich and well-to-do seldom emigrate, to new countries at least. Therefore, the more Slavery is diffused amongst men of comparatively small capital, who can afford to own but a few slaves, the greater will be the number of slave holding emigrants into new territory.

With the exemption idea once fixed as an inseparable part of the institution of negro servitude, no fanatical madness or Congressional usurpation could endanger the existence of the South or prevent her from growing her growth and appropriating her lawful inheritance on earth. In nearly every household negro servitude would become a permanent fixture, an essential idea, continuing with it in all its changes, following it in all its wanderings, and planted and cherished wherever it made its home as an indispensable institution, to be defended by the *pater familias* with his life if necessary, and bequeathed as a perpetuity to his children.

The strongest and wisest policy on the part of the South is that which enlarges and diffuses the interest of the whites in Negro Slavery, and of the negro to cause to increase and preserve the affection of the negro for his master. This mutual bond of interest and affection, of protection and dependence, is truly one of peculiarble toughness. This relation, wisely cherished, is better than "compromises," "qualities," and that endless list of expedients which have so long been administered to the South by political practitioners of that class, who think "spermaceti an excellent thing for an inward bruise."

Given the general establishment of negro exemption, with such modifications as might be deemed just and wholesome, and the Southern States, by the diffused unity of interest (if we may use the expression) thus secured, would present an unbroken front to every assault, inside or outside of legislation, that might be made upon their rights or domestic tranquility and security.

We fear there is no such unity of interest at present, and though the South may bravely face her foes, we doubt that she can do so with a settled front.

Mutiny in a Pennsylvania Prison—Desperate Attempt to Escape.

From the Doylestown Democrat.

One of the most bold and daring attempts of a set of villains to escape from confinement that perhaps has ever occurred in our county, was happily frustrated on Sunday last, for never has there been a more fiendish and outlaw clan confined within its walls than are now gathered there.

On Saturday last, the sister of the Sheriff, accompanied by one of the women convicts, in examining the locks of the prisoners, discovered two iron instruments, evidently intended for defence, and, upon the return of Sheriff FELLMAN, communicated the fact to him. Acting upon this information, early on Sunday morning he proceeded to examine the rooms which seemed them, and found that the whole party had taken out the rivets which bound their anclets, and the rings were held together only by strips of cloth wrapped around them. Upon making this discovery, he left the dining-room where they all were, for the purpose of procuring a deliverable to confine their irons. After he went up to his office, informing it came to him that they had all taken off their bracelets, placed them in the centre of the room, and solemnly pledged themselves to kill the Sheriff or any of his officers who would dare lay hands upon them, or attempt to refasten their irons. The Sheriff immediately returned to the room, and ordered the mutineers to march up to the dungeon. Upon their refusing to go, and manifesting a spirit of rebellion, he drew a revolver from his breast pocket, and threatened to shoot down any one who resisted his authority, the party became intimidated by his resolute manner, and marched up to the dungeon. They were safely incarcerated.

In the afternoon, they were brought out into the hall, and their limbs safely secured by new pairs of bracelets and essential irons which will trouble them to take off between now and Court. There was found secreted about them a heavy wooden bludgeon mounted with iron, which would be a terrible instrument in the hands of a desperate man trying to regain his liberty. Also, a round piece of iron about eighteen inches in length, and sharpened at the end.

The plan of operation was to have waited until Monday, and when the large doors were opened to let in a load of wood they would make a rush out, and effect their escape. One of them, who appears to be the leader of the gang, took French leave of the Easton jail some months since; and another will be recollected as the burglar who a short time since entered the house of Mr. Barnes, of Hadleyville, and whom the Doctor managed to apprehend by throwing him down and holding him until assistance arrived.

Execution in Mississippi—An Unusual and Exciting Scene.

WILLIAM ROBERSON, who murdered FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, with the aid of the murdered man's wife, was executed at Holmesville, Miss., on the 8th inst. The condemned man, it appears, addressed the crowd from the scaffold, endeavoring to awaken their sympathies in his behalf, and closed his long and very incoherent harangue with an appeal to them to manifest a desire that he should be remanded to jail and have a new trial; in furtherance of which he requested those in favor of his proposition to stand aloof from the crowd, as he felt assured the Sheriff would not proceed with the execution if the popular sentiment should be found to be against it. The apparent acquiescence of the Sheriff to this startling and unusual proceeding stirred the crowd to an exhibition of some little excitement, and cries of "new trial!" "hang him!" "hang him!" were heard on both sides, and for a moment we feared mob law would run riot around the very precincts of our courts of justice.

The announcement of the Sheriff, however, made to the prisoner that he could expect nothing from the people in this emergency, however much his own or their sympathies were evinced for him, and his proceeding at once with his duty accordingly, quelled the rising tumult, and it was not until the moment that the prisoner appeared to look death in the face. His cheek blanched—his frame shook with tremor—his limbs trembled, and he fell upon his knees and buried his face in his hands, while the attending minister, Dr. LANEY, approached him upon the scaffold, in performance of his last sad duty, and kneeling beside the prisoner, with his hand upon his bowed head, sent up in his behalf an impressive appeal to Heaven. After this solemn service, the prisoner continued upon his knees until the moment he was launched into eternity.

Panther Shooting in Rhode Island.

From the Providence Journal, Nov. 18.

Last Sunday morning, at about 12 o'clock, when some of our good people were kept awake by what seemed to us the very disagreeable sound of the Democratic guns, Mr. EDWIN C. NICHOLS, of Coventry, who had been kept awake by something almost as bad, a violent toothache, concluded that he would relieve the pain by a stroll in the woods and a shot at a rabbit or two. So taking his trusty double-barrel ed gun, and calling his faithful dog, which was quite as ready as himself for anything that promised a bit of sport, he started; and hardly had he closed the door behind him when the dog gave note that he was on a track. Supposing that the animal had started a rabbit, he followed on, not a little surprised at the conduct of his dog, who, instead of pushing boldly on to the game, kept within hailing distance of his master, and frequently turned around to be sure that he was following him. Presently they arrived at a thicket of brush-wood, and Mr. NICHOLS heard something plunging through the leaves and branches very different from a rabbit. It proceeded with long steady leaps, crushing the under-growth at every stride.

The dog and his master, whose curiosity was now so fully roused that he quite forgot the toothache, followed behind till the animal mounted a tree, and for the first time our Coventry Nimrod caught a glimpse of the game in the moonlight, partially obscured by the branches of the tree. It was evidently an animal quite different from anything that he had been accustomed to chase in the woods of Coventry. He could only see that it appeared five or six feet in length, and that it was so heavy that the branches bent beneath its weight. Placing himself in a favorable position, he put a charge of shot into it, which had no other effect than to send it higher up the tree, which at the top seemed hardly strong enough to support it. Taking aim again, he gave the unknown beast the contents of the other barrel, when the animal leaped from the tree, and striking within ten feet of the sportsman sprang into the bushes.

The dog followed, and springing on the back of the animal, found himself in a position where it was very difficult to hold on, and very unsafe to let go. He chose the latter, however, and made his escape with less damage than was to be expected under the circumstances, having how little effect shot had upon the strange beast. Mr. NICHOLS proceeded to try the virtue of ball. He returned to his house, procured his brother-in-law, and the two proceeded to the house of JOHN SANDS, of West Greenwich, who needed no urging to join the chase. Thus reinforced, with their guns loaded with ball, and with Mr. JAMES' dog, they started again, and soon reached the place where the "varmint" was last seen. After a search, it was discovered wounded, but still strong and fierce. Mr. JAMES put a ball in his neck, and Mr. NICHOLS followed with another in his vitals.

The animal proved to be a panther, seven feet in length to the end of his tail, and weighing a hundred pounds. Yesterday he was brought into town, and was seen by a great many people at THURSTONSEAR AMY's store. Not a few of the spectators were so affected at the sight that they found it necessary to "take a little something." It is Mr. AMY's intention to stuff the skin and to place it in his establishment in New-York, well known to his Providence friends as a nice place to get a breakfast or dinner. Meantime, it will be exhibited for two days at No. 163 Westminster-street.

Some two years ago, three animals—a tiger, a bear, and a panther—got loose from a menagerie, on the Stonington Railroad. The bear was killed, and the owner brought a suit against the corporation; but the court decided that a railroad was not responsible for the custody of wild beasts that broke away from their cages. It was considered at the time that the decision was a remarkable evidence of the power which those giant corporations have obtained over all departments of the government; but it never has been reversed.

The panther was doubtless the one killed by our young friend, Mr. NICHOLS. The tawny color is sufficient evidence, if any were needed, that it could not have been a native of this region, and we utterly reject the theory that connects the animal in any way with the late majority for BUCHANAN in the single town that the Democrats carried in Kent County. For we should have stated that the panther, although started in Coventry, made his way directly, and it would seem instinctively, to West Greenwich, where he was killed, the town clerk, Major JAMES, being present and assisting.

An Important Naval Movement.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 14.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Navy has just concluded arrangements with the Panama Railroad Company for the transportation across the Isthmus of an entire crew for the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, and the return to the United States of her present crew by the same conveyance. The officers, who are to join the sloop have just received their orders, and, as may be supposed, are happy to be relieved from the tedious voyage around Cape Horn. The supplies for the *St. Mary's* are also to go across by the same railroad.

This commendable enterprise, initiated by Secretary DOBBIN, is calculated to produce an entire revolution in the system of conducting our Pacific and East Indies squadrons. The Mare Island Naval Yard, in California, will probably, henceforth, become the station for repairing and refitting all our public vessels in Pacific waters. This arrangement, and the exchange of crews and transportation of supplies *via* the Panama Railroad, is likely to do away altogether, or nearly so, with all necessity for doubling the Cape. A United States vessel once in the Pacific will be apt never to return to the Atlantic, unless upon some extraordinary exigency.

The frigate *Wabash*, Captain EWELL, bearing the flag of Commodore PAULDING, will sail from New-York in a few days for Aspinwall, to take out the new crew of the *St. Mary's*, and bring home the old one, whose term of service has expired. While the new arrangement is an economical one for the Government, of course it will be a paying one to the Railroad Company.

Murder of a Sheriff in Illinois—Great Excitement.

A letter from Rockford, Ill., dated 11th inst., says:

JOHN F. TAYLOR, Sheriff of Winnebago County, was shot about 9½ o'clock this morning, by ALFRED GOATMAN, who, in company with his brother, had been arrested on suspicion of stealing some cattle.

The Sheriff had succeeded in lodging the brother in jail, but ALFRED escaped from custody and ran. Mr. TAYLOR gave chase, and had almost overtaken him, when he turned and fired a pistol, the ball entering just below the shoulder, and passing downward through the heart, lodged in the left side, producing death in a very short time.

The murderer fled to the woods, but was followed by a number of citizens, who, after a smart chase, succeeded in capturing him and bringing him back to the city, where he was lodged in jail.

There was a strong disposition manifested by some to lynch him at once, which was happily prevented by the interference of prominent citizens. Great excitement still prevails.

A Bay Murderer.

The Guelph (C. W.) *Herald* gives the following description of the boy who recently decoyed one of his companions into the woods and there savagely murdered him:

McGARAN is small of his age, not having the appearance of being over 12 years of age, think set, full blue eyes, and a mild and pleasant aspect; in fact what would be called a pretty boy. His conduct since he has been in custody, we are informed, has been in singular contrast to his appearance. He details the incidents of the murder with the greatest unconcern, we might say with hilarity—his decoying his little victim into the wood under pretence of having bird away—his striking him twice on the head with a bottle, which was broken by the concussion—his then beating him with the broken stick, little CYRIL holding his hands over his face the while, which accounts for their being so blackened, and eventually his thrusting the edge of the broken bottle, which had formed a spear-like point in breaking, repeatedly into his victim's throat.

He relates with much glee and apparent self-approval the manner in which he escaped capture and evaded recognition on several occasions since the murder. So far as we have learned, he appears not only to be without the slightest contrition for his offence, but to have no idea of the enormity of the crime he had committed. We had supposed he would very probably be occasionally, at least, under the influence of superstitious fears, is reference to his victim, or at all events under the dread of punishment; but it appears that he traveled considerably in the night time without any alarms or conscience, and he inquires with much apparent interest as to what sort of food and work he will have, in the Penitentiary, where he supposes he will be sent.

Progress of Protestantism in Italy.

From l'Eco di Savonarola.

It is reported in Italy and out of Italy, that, during the next session of the Sardinian Parliament, religious reform will be proposed. Would to God that this might prove true, and that the proposition were unanimously accepted by the Chambers. Be it true or not, however, it is a great thing for so bold a project to be even spoken of. It is a proof that Protestantism is daily making its way in Italy. Many priests will, it is said, be at the head of the movement, and the articles named as likely to be adopted, are the nine following:

1. The Roman Catholic Church of the Sardinian Kingdom, declares its independence of Rome.
2. The King of Sardinia is the sovereign protector of the church of this kingdom.
3. The priests are paid by the State.
4. The canons and decisions of the Council of Trent shall be abolished.
5. Tradition, as the foundation of dogmas, shall be declared extinct.
6. The perusal of the Bible shall be permitted, and *its interpretation be left to the conscience of each* Christian.
7. The Lord's Supper shall be received in both forms.
8. Celibacy shall be no longer obligatory on the clergy.
9. The use of the Latin tongue in worship shall cease, and the number of church holidays be lessened.

A Remarkable Family.

A correspondent of the Ohio *Citizen* furnishes the editor of that paper with the following account of a remarkable family, residing at present in Bourbon County, Ky.:

MR. EDITOR: I send you a schedule of the Bourbon family, as obtained from the father and sons. The old gentleman is a native of Maryland, and is in his 70th year; was brought to the State of Kentucky when quite young; and has raised his family in the above country, consisting of six sons and three daughters.

In the following table the height, weight, and entire ages of the family is given:

	Height.	Weight.
Father	6 feet 4 inches	200 pounds.
Mother	5 feet 4 inches	235 pounds.
Thomas	6 feet 4 inches	230 pounds.
James	6 feet 6 inches	215 pounds.
Sarah	6 feet 6 inches	165 pounds.
John	6 feet 11 inches	294 pounds.
Mary	5 feet 2 inches	150 pounds.
Elijah	6 feet 3 inches	210 pounds.
Matthew	6 feet 6 inches	220 pounds.
Eli	6 feet 6 inches	197 pounds.
Daughter	6 feet 3 inches	160 pounds.
Total height	70 feet.	Weight. 2,493 pounds.
Entire age		507 years.

The family are all living except the youngest daughter, are all wealthy, and of the first families of Kentucky. I might add several of the grand children are over 6½ feet and are still growing.

Collision Between the Francis Skiddy and Barge Hercules.

The steamer *Francis Skiddy* ran into the barge *Hercules*, of GARRETTS's Line, Troy, between this city and Troy, on Monday evening. The barge was aground at the time of the collision. The upper works of the *Skiddy* were considerably damaged. The barge was badly injured in her upper works. Forty or fifty barrels of flour were smashed into pi, and the upper deck was knocked from its place. The *Skiddy* left about half a ton of coal, which was knocked from her bunkers, on the barge.—*Albany Statesman.*

New-York State Temperance Convention—Special Meeting.

The annual meeting of the State Temperance Society for 1856, by the Constitution for the ensuing year, will be held in the Assembly Chamber, at Albany, on Wednesday in January, 1857, in view of the present aspect of the cause, and the earnest wish of the Executive Committee to be instructed by a full Delegation from all parts of the State before the next Legislature convenes, the Executive Committee, with the consent and advice of the President of the Society and other friends of the cause, have resolved to call a special meeting at the Capitol, on Tuesday, the 16th of December next. Object of the meeting is to review the business affairs of the Society for the past year, to make the necessary arrangements for the coming year, and to confer and decide upon such measures affecting the cause of Temperance as can be safely recommended to its friends throughout the State.

The Executive Committee earnestly solicit all the Temperance organizations in the State, and the friends of Temperance and Prohibition in every town, to send large Delegations to join in these consultations and preparations for the advancement of the sacred cause.

JOHN M. WILDER,
AMOS DEAN,
WM. G. BOARDMAN,
AMASA McCOY,
A. A. FARR,
C. P. WILLIAMS,
D. D. WYCKOFF,
ANTHONY FIEK,
Executive Committee.

American Institutes—An Essay, View.

From the N. Y. Independent.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writing from Hopewell, (C. W.,) gives a general account of the riotous and profane conduct of a portion of "the boys" who are lumbering in that neighborhood. It seems, that on election day they had a vote of more ballot for President and Vice-President, and for completing the remainder, a good deal of whiskey was drunk, and rowdyism. "After dinner, [illegible] themselves, says the writer, 'and the whole afternoon was to be used, and inches in [illegible] more pronounced offensive Irishness. Their next [illegible] the windows in Mr. Lemon's house, breaking the windows of the Catholic Church, and [illegible] utterance to their ribald jests and telling the priest to call on 'Holy Mary,' to protect her dwelling, this being a profane pun, the church being dedicated to the B. V. Some tell that other [illegible] Tuesday were duplicated in these outrages; be that as it may, the 'Democrats' have to themselves all the honor (or disgrace) of the whole work. We trust that our Canadian friends are hopeful as to the moral effect of "American Institutions" by the time they have finished giving the unscrupulous adventurers who write for them, Editors to puff them up as models of freedom and liberality.

THE NEW-YORK STATE TAX OF 1855.—IT IS DECLARED TO BE CONSTITUTIONAL.—In seven of the Counties in this State, as in all instances, the Board of Supervisors have refused to levy the State Tax imposed by the law of 1855. In Tioga County the tax was levied and the money paid into the hands of the County Treasurer, HIRAM BURDICK, Esq., but the Supervisors directed him not to deliver it over to the State Treasurer. Their resistance was based upon the assumption that the law imposing the tax had violated the provisions of Section 13, Article 7, of the Constitution, in not stating in precise terms the object for which the money resulting from the imposition of the tax was to be applied. A suit was therefore brought by the Attorney-General, under the direction of the Comptroller, to recover the amount of this tax, being about $3,000. This suit of the people against BURDICK was tried before Judge HARRIS of Albany, on the 13th inst. Attorney-General CHAMBERS and A. H. REYNOLDS, Esq., appeared for the defendants, and GEO. P. CAMP, Esq., of Oswego, for the people. After hearing the remarks of the respective counsel, Judge HARRIS decided that the State tax was unconstitutional, and directed judgment in favor of the defendants. The case will, without doubt, be carried to the Court of Appeals for final settlement. In the meantime, The Supervisors of Oneida and Orange Counties refused to levy the tax, and suits of the same nature are pending between the State and them. The decision is an important one, and we shall hope soon to be in possession of the particulars.—*Syracuse Journal.*

COURTS MARTIAL AND PRIZES AWARDED.—The Court of Inquiry, of which Brevet Brigadier-General CRUMMELIN was President, met long since in session at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., has entirely exonerated Brevet Col. CHAS. A. MAY, Major Second Dragoons, of the charges of cowardice in the case, leaving no stain upon him by sundry citizens of Carlisle, in the presence of many officers of the army, and a large number of recruits and persons belonging to the garrison.

The Court-martial at Fort Gibson, Texas, of which Brevet Lieut.-Col. Armistead Peyton, Captain of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, was President, having found Private Alexander Wilson, Company I, First Artillery, guilty of murdering Sergeant Benjamin Moore, of the same Company and Regiment, on the 31st of May last, and having sentenced him to be hung, the President has ordered that he be hung on the fourth Friday after the receipt of the order at the post where the prisoner may be confined.

The Court-martial recently convened at Fort Stanton, New-Mexico, Major JAMESON, Vth Infantry, President, and Third Infantry, Judge Advocate, for the trial of native of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, guilty of attempting the life of Sergeant FRANCIS KELLY, of the same Company and Regiment, by shooting at him, and having sentenced him to be shot, the President has commuted his sentence to confinement for the balance of his term of enlistment, at hard labor, with ball and chain.—*Washington Star.*

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Sunderland (Eng.) *Times* says: About a fortnight ago, a gentleman who formerly went out as an emigrant to Australia, arrived in Sunderland. After a career of successful industry, he had become possessed of a considerable amount of property in South Australia, where, a few years ago, his wife fell ill and died. He then resolved to visit his native land, and get another helpmate. Shortly after his arrival, while walking along North Bridge-street, Sunderland, he met a respectable middle-aged widow lady. He entered into conversation with her, and on meeting a second time, he found that she was a lonely woman, late, owing to her only daughter having been married a week previous. The gallant Australian an exof offered his hand and heart, which were frankly accepted by the bereaved fair one. They were speedily married by special license, and the happy couple have since embarked for the distant shores of Australia.

One of the most remarkable instances of the sudden change of politics in a town, is that of Wadsborough, Lincoln County, Maine. Three years ago, that town was one of the strongest Whig towns in the State. A year or two since the Whigs of Maine nominated Mr. HUNT of that town for Governor, but on the day of election, with a majority of over two thousands, deserted him for Mr. MORRILL, the Democratic candidate. Wadsborough, however, remained true to "Straight" Whiggery, and when the Governor election, in October last, gave MORRILL the Democratic majority, 926; WELLS, Democrat, 500, and FARRIS, Straight Whig, 480. At the national election, however, it deserted Mr. FILLMORE, the Whig candidate, giving Mr. BUCHANAN 536 votes, Mr. FREMONT 66, and Mr. FILLMORE 23.

The Madison (Ga.) *Messenger* has the following account of an atrocious murder by a slave. On Tuesday, 26th ult., Mr. WILLIAM PEABODY, residing five miles from this place, while eating supper, told one of his negro men who had been guilty of some misdemeanor that so soon as he was through he would give him a flogging. Accordingly, when he got up from the table, he went out into the back yard and called the fellow out of the kitchen, and told him to come to him. Manifesting a great deal of reluctance, he obeyed, but so soon as he got in striking distance, he drew an axe which had been concealed, and with it swain the head of his master, scattering the brains in every direction. The negro instantly fled, and has not been captured.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—CORONER DELAVAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of BRIDGET LARKENS, aged fifty, who was burned to death on Saturday afternoon, by her clothes taking fire, while alone in an upper room of a house in Water-street, between Lombard and Scott, near the Schuylkill. The deceased had been drinking, and her son, in order to prevent her getting any more liquor, locked her in the room. During his absence her clothes took fire, and before any assistance could be rendered, life was extinct. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.—*Phila. Evening Journ.*

A fire occurred at Paterson on Saturday afternoon, and was the cause of the death of two persons. A widow woman, named BRIDGET DONEGAN, aged 78 years, being alone, in attempting to kindle a fire set fire to her clothes, and before assistance could be rendered was burned so badly as to die on Sunday. An old man, aged 70 years, named MARSHALL, who lived up stairs, and was quite sick, was carried out under the impression that the house was on fire, and died from the effects of the fright and excitement of the occasion.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: The township of Burritt, Winnebago County, Illinois, bears the palm for the gallant stand its voters took at the late election. Before the formation of the Republican Party, there were but six Whig voters in the township. On the 4th of November, FREMONT received 194 votes, BUCHANAN 7, FILLMORE none.

An ex-captain of the French army in Algeria was arrested in Paterson, N. J., last week for impersonating an officer, getting drunk and raising a row. The *Opposition* says he is a very fine looking man, and when sober agreeable. He wishes to go back to France and reënter the army.

In a company of 55 United States soldiers it was ascertained that the enlistment of nine-tenths of them was from some female difficulty; thirteen of them had changed their names, and thirty-three of them were either drunk or partially so at the time of their enlistment.

AN IRISHMAN was committed in Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, for committing a most cruel outrage upon the person of a woman in that city. He struck her with a club, from which blow she died in a few days after. Such cruelty was shocking to humanity, and merited death. His only defence is intoxication. Such excitement was created in the city that a lynch law was threatened.

DAVID HOUSE, Esq., Treasurer of Rockingham County, (the Notches County,) N. H., made a report to the Court a few days since to October Term, showing a balance in his hands of $40

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BURIAL PLACE.

The place selected on Blackwell's Island for the burial of the convict Burns, is about the centre of the Island, and from being on a high knoll of ground commands an extended view of the surrounding Island and the East River, with its beautiful ships and magnificent steamboats. A more delightful spot to be buried alive in could not possibly be found. Rugs and variegated rock form the under stratum, with a superincumbent stratum of loamy and sandy soil. The place has a firm foundation and is delightfully dry one. Burns had nothing to complain of on this score. As measured by our reporter the aperture he occupied was thirty-four inches deep by eighteen inches square. It looked as holes in the earth of this magnitude generally look, and nothing indicated to the hasty glance that anybody had had his foot in it. The hole is pointed out with interest to travelers, and ought to be gathered up and kept in the archives of the Historical Society.

Rogue of Our Shipmen, but a Noble Suggestion.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As the new Collins steamer *Adriatic* will soon be open to the inspection of the public, I would make a suggestion through your columns, that the price of admission be devoted to the use of the Widow of the lamented GRINNELL, to whose talents we are indebted for this noble specimen of ship-building. But should her means be such as not to require this testimonial, it might be very properly devoted to the erection of a monument to the memory of him who has done so much to advance the art he so excelled in, and which has given our ships a name for speed and beauty wherever they float.

The amount collected on board the *Persia* was devoted to the object of charity, which none objected to.

ANGLO.

Escape of Da Costa—A Courtesous Officer.

HENRICO DA COSTA, who was indicted some months ago for *fitting out the ship Brunan as a slaver*, and whose trial has been adjourned from time to time, escaped on Tuesday afternoon from the Deputy Marshal, who had him in charge. He was surrendered four days ago by his bail, and has since been in the Eldridge-street Jail. On Monday afternoon, on his way from the Court, he asked permission to stop at the St. Nicholas Hotel to make a change of clothing. The officer consented, and remained outside for some twenty minutes, when Da COSTA not appearing, he went to the room which he had occupied, and finding the door locked, burst it open, but found no prisoner within. DA COSTA had fled and could not be found. The officers are in search of him.

Buy a Candlestick.

Last evening the Cooper House, at the corner of Broadway and Worth-street, escaped narrowly conflagration. The inmate of one of the rooms on the third floor went out for a few moments, leaving a tallow candle burning on the table. In his absence the candle was upset and set fire to the table, which directly set fire to the floor. The fire was making rapid headway, when fortunately the occupant of the adjoining room discovered it. By the speedy application to the flames of a few pails of water, the fire was extinguished before any public alarm had been made.

The Lycoming Sufferers.

The ten *Lycomin* sufferers who are residing for the present at No. 70 Leonard-street, are recovering slowly from their exhaustion, and are receiving all necessary attention at the hands of the French Consul General, and the Agent of the Company to which the *Lycomin* belonged.

The Twenty-second Ward Riot.

Further hearing in this case is postponed till Saturday, at 3 P. M., in consequence of the indisposition of the Recorder.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, ISAAC O. BARRIS, President, in the Chair. Soon after the minutes of the previous meeting had been approved, a resolution was offered and adopted, directing the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies and the Commissioner to stop taking up the pavement in Vesey-street for the present.

A report was received from the Committee on Arts and Sciences, concurring in the recommendation that the Commissioner purchase four hundred maps of the City of New-York, the expense not to exceed $1,600. The Board decided to non-concur.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in answer to a resolution asking why he had not taken measures to compel the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to relay their tracks and run their cars thereon, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Common Council Dec. 9, 1855. The Commissioner states that he has served upon the said Company the resolution referred to, and that in consequence of no appropriation having been made for the purpose of relaying rail tracks, and under his direction he is powerless in the matter.

The communication was ordered on file.

After passing upon routine business from the Councilmen, the Board adjourned to Friday night.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the President, B. F. PISCHNEY, Esq., in the Chair.

A resolution that East Twentieth-street, from the First to the Second avenue, be declared open according to law, and that Corporation Counsel take the necessary legal means to carry the same into effect, was referred to the Committee on Streets. Also, another, that the Report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of increasing the salary of the first clerk of the City Inspector, be taken from the files and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, was adopted.

A resolution, compensating the Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, for services as Health Commissioners, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A resolution was adopted, again calling upon Corporation Counsel for an opinion in the matter of the proposed pier at Castle Garden.

A petition to prevent the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company from interfering with sidewalks on Vesey-street, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A paper, introduced by Councilman PISCHNEY, headed "A few suggestions from Albert Coles, in relation to Russ pavements," was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A number of communications from the Comptroller, in relation to the purchase of land in Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, for the purposes of a market, were referred to the Committee on Markets.

The report of the Committee on Assessments, in favor of confirming assessment list for curbing, guttering and flagging Worth-street, between Broadway and Elm, was referred to Committee of the Whole.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole was amended by a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Adjourned to Friday.

The Board of Supervisors.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor RAY in the Chair. A report was received from the Board of Education, submitting an estimate of the money required for school purposes in the City of New-York for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857. There are three sums specially provided for by law for the support of the schools of the City. The estimates of the several sums are as follows:

First—The amount apportioned from the Common School Funds of the State by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and it is shown in the notice to the County Clerk to amount to.....$146,522 41

Second—An amount to be raised by tax equal to the sum specified in the said notice of the State Superintendent to the County Clerk.....146,822 41

Third—A sum equal to one-twentieth of one per cent. of the real and personal property in the City of New-York liable to be assessed thereon.....255,870 00

Total.....$548,914 82

The sum of $548,914 82 is the amount provided by law without the action of the Board of Education. In addition there is power to raise additional sums.

The Board report that the whole number of pupils who have actually attended and been taught in the schools entitled to participate in the apportionment during the preceding year, is 137,874, which, at $4 for each pupil, amounts to $551,496. This, added to the amount provided by the fifteenth section of the act, makes $1,100,410 82 as the aggregate sum allowed by law to be raised for school purposes for the year 1857.

There will be required, during the year 1857, for the purpose of meeting current annual expenses of public instruction, the following:

For teachers and salaries	$490,000
For support of Free Academy	70,000
For support of Normal Schools	12,000
For support of Evening Schools	40,000
For salaries of Superintendent's clerks and assistants	20,000
For Rent	10,000
For repairs of the Free Academy	2,000
For incidental expenses of Ward Schools	90,000
For books, stationery and supplies	85,000
For repairs to Hall of Board of Education	1,000
For printing and incidental expenses	10,000
For new buildings, sites and furnishing sites	85,000
For new buildings, sites and furnishing sites	100,000
For final balance of appropriation of 1856, for [illegible]	197,410
Total	$1,100,410

Board of County Canvassers.

The Board met on Wednesday, Supervisor ELY in the chair. The returns from the remainder of the Districts in the Sixteenth Ward were examined and found correct.

The special order of the day was then called up, namely, the examination of the returns of the First Ward.

Supervisor BROWN, of First Ward, commenced to read, when Supervisor BARKER ordered a stay of proceedings, and read a protest to which were appended about forty-five separate affidavits.

The protest is thus worded:

We, the undersigned, citizens and lawful voters of the First Ward of the City of New-York, solemnly protest against the reception of the returns of the Third Election District of said Ward upon the grounds that lawful voters in the presence of the Inspectors were driven from the polls, and were not allowed to vote; and, secondly, that fraudulent and illegal votes were received, thus rendering the election void. All which your remonstrants are prepared to prove, and which also appears by the accompanying affidavits.

New-York, Nov. 19, 1856.

Here follow 28 signatures, four of them dated from the Battery Hotel, the others from places adjacent. The affidavits were also attached.

These affidavits were all separately read to the Board. They state, on the oaths of the deponents, their inability to register their intended votes, from being knocked down, abused, and otherwise prevented and denied access to the poll. One man swears that he had offered his vote, and that, though he was a legal voter, his vote was rejected by the Inspectors, without assigning any reason. Several others swore that the Inspectors had opened their ballots, and that some of the by-standers, not being satisfied with the tickets, compelled them to take others. One Inspector, from the Second District, and one from the Third District, swore positively that they had seen men ejected from the polling-places. The reading of these affidavits occupied upwards of an hour.

After a recess of three-quarters of an hour, Supervisor BARKER rose to address the Board. He would rest for the present, and would move that the matter lie over until Friday.

Supervisor VARIAN was for proceeding. The affidavits were surplusage. The Board had no right to touch the matter.

Supervisor BARKER said his only motive for delay was that several members of the Board who were interested could not attend that afternoon.

Supervisor VARIAN said that if the Board talked about the matter for three days it could amount to nothing, and, therefore, why not proceed?

Supervisor BROWN said, if Supervisor BARKER was willing to rest his case upon his affidavits, was it not fair to accede to his proposal in order to have affidavits on the other side?

Supervisor HERRICK said he had about 80 or 90 affidavits on the other side, which amounted to a mere denial of the truth of the affidavits produced by Supervisor BARKER. It amounted, in fact, to this, that Bill Wilson had the strongest party. Everybody knew that, and he saw no reason why they should not go on. The party who got the *hardest swearers* and in *greatest numbers*, would win. If the Inspectors had done wrong, why did not the complainants go before the Grand Jury? These ex parte affidavits went for nothing.

After some debate the matter was postponed to Friday.

Board of Education.

The Board held a regular session last night, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

A communication from the Thirteenth Ward relative to GEORGE ROBERTS and GEORGE W. WEED, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

An application from the Fifth Ward for interest was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. WHITE moved to suspend the rules to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of —— be appointed for the purpose of calling a Convention of the School Officers of this City, to take into consideration such amendments to the School Law for the City as may be deemed expedient.

The rules were not suspended, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. PHILLIPS presented the answer of the Finance Committee to the communication of the Comptroller.

It gave rise to a long debate, which was terminated by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be authorized to employ counsel, and if they deem it expedient, to take legal proceedings to compel the payment of the balance of the school money for the year 1856, and that the Finance Committee be also instructed to propose to the Comptroller an amicable reference of this subject to the decision of the Supreme Court previous to any other legal action, and that they be authorized to unite with the Comptroller in such reference in behalf of this Board.

A report of the Free Academy Committee, relative to salaries, &c., was ordered to be printed.

A resolution, appropriating $10,000 for the Free Academy, was adopted.

Pending a resolution from the Committee on Supplies, the Board adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met yesterday. As no quorum could be obtained, nothing was done.

The following is the usual weekly return:

Number emigrants arrived to Nov. 13, 1856	192,611
Number emigrants since, to Nov. 19	7,166
Total	199,977
To same date in 1855	125,720

	1855.	1856.
Number inmates in institution, Wards Island	1,245	1,726
Number inmates in institution, Marine Hospital	137	821
Total	1,382	12,210
Overdraft on Bank, Jan. 1, 1856		$63,021 07
Receipts since to Nov. 19, for commutation of passengers	6,445 92—	$276,236 20
Total		$215,207 13
Disbursements, as per previous account, to Nov. 13	215,622 35	
Paid sundry expenses of Nov. 5 to 12	3,391 59—	$219,038 94
Overdraft		$6,381 81

Industrial Association Report.

From the Five Points Labor Report for Dec. 1856, we gather the following:

"The labor market presents at the present time a novel and almost unparalleled phase—an exhausted supply. During the past and present year immigration has fallen off one-half below the preceding year. The redundancy which was found in the Spring of 1855—the combined results of a large immigration and of a stagnation of business through the Summer and Fall of 1854—has, under the powerful reaction which followed, been thoroughly worked off, and an industrious unemployed laborer is hardly now to be found. Those who, in times past, may have visited the spacious Intelligence Office of the Commissioners of Emigration, and noticed the crowds of men and women waiting for employment, will now be surprised to find it almost deserted. The few who visit the office of the Industrial Association to inquire for work, readily find it, and the Messengers of the Association are diligently employed in searching boarding houses for men and women to fill orders from its patrons in the country. The scarcity of female domestics for the country continues to be a matter of general complaint. The exception to the above remarks is found in relation to persons seeking the lighter occupations in the City, such as light porters, bar-tenders, and clerks. These may be obtained in any number. Female domestics also, *for the City only*, still crowd our Intelligence offices. For the needle of the sewing women, such of them as are at all skillful in its use, there is full occupation, and at fair remuneration. Nor need the unskilled be idle. Indeed, in many stores the complaint is that workers sufficient cannot be obtained, although it must be admitted that the prices paid are so miserably low that employers are ashamed to mention them in answer to our inquiries.

THEY BLAME THE GIRLS!

Much unmerited opprobrium, we think, has on that account been cast on our clothing merchants. They do but obey a law which governs trade in general, and controls all human labor. Demand and supply must regulate the price of every article of traffic, whether it be a melon raised by the husbandman, or a shirt made by the needlewoman. The evil complained of is the fault of the sewing women themselves. They are not oppressed by their employers so much as by one another. They will stay in the City, and overcrowd the market, while the country around them suffers for the want of help. None will go for them charms which these still possess. They must pay the penalty of their foolish choice. It bears hard, indeed, on such women as cannot leave the City; but this can only be remedied by encouraging and multiplying these establishments of labor which benevolence has already formed, where such women may have the preference, and an increase of wages.

With one of these societies—the Shirt Sewers' and Seamstress' Union—the Association has lately effected an alliance, which it is hoped will prove mutually advantageous. The personal influence of the congregating of so many girls in Intelligence offices, and the reluctance of the best class of domestics to sit in these places, have led to the adoption of a plan to obviate the evil. It is proposed to open, in connection rooms of the City offices where applicants for places may go, their names registered, and there be dismissed. By direct communication with the rooms, the clearance of the applicant will be ascertained, and if worthy, a situation will be given. To those wishing it, will be given a token of admission to the sewing-room, where they will be engaged at their needle while waiting for

NOW AND AN OLD MUNICIPALITY.

The present favorable condition of the laboring classes should be eminently promotive of the prevention of pauperism and mendicity. Now, if ever, is the time to rid ourselves, to a great extent, of this peculiar institution—the opprobrium of our cities—a moral slavery not the less real because it does not wear chains or receive stripes. This happy riddance is the object of the American Industrial Association, in cooperation with kindred societies, to effect. Its main object is to ascertain, by correspondence with all parts of the country, the best openings for all kinds of industrial pursuits, and to aid such as are willing to occupy them, by defraying their traveling expenses, in whole or in part, as the case may require, the beneficiary being required to sign a contract, by which authority is given to his or her employer to deduct from the wages the amount thus advanced, and the employer, on his part, engages to remit the same as soon as it shall have been earned. Another monthly experience has given additional proof of the practical character of the plan, and the object is good in its capability of effecting. Even now, when employment is so much in demand, and comparatively few cases of destitution are found, the helping hand of the Association is often called into requisition, and the occasions will undoubtedly increase as Winter approaches. A few weeks hence will witness a change in the market. Farm laborers will have completed their nine months' engagements and will seek others. Railroad and building contractors will suspend their operations until another Spring. Lumbers will leave their rural retreats and return to their City residences. The Association will have ample employment in disseminating its benefactories—the industrious and worthy—and directing them to localities where employment may be obtained.

The receipts of the Society from all sources since June last, when it started, are $262 98, and the payments $262. The liabilities are $243.

The American Industrial Association is designed to promote the interests—physical, social and moral—of the industrial classes, generally, of the City of New-York and other cities of the Union, without distinction of station, country or creed.

Organized: W. L. Dealy, President; Rev. Thomas Tyrrell, Vice-President; H. E. Hindes, Cashier; Rev. D. E. Thomasson, Corresponding Secretary; Asahel Abbott, Traveling Secretary; Christian Hiser, German and French Secretary."

☞ A meeting of the members and congregation of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church was held Tuesday evening, in the old down-town house of worship, to take into consideration the proceedings now pending in the Supreme Court for the sale of said church property. Mr. JAMES GORDON was chosen Chairman. Forty-two voters were present. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the sale and removal of the church edifice were not required for the benefit of the church or the cause of religion, that it would be unjust towards a great majority of the members of the church and congregation, and offensive towards the members of the Methodist connection throughout the United States. Also, that the suits and proceedings now pending for the sale of the church were instituted and prosecuted against the wishes of all the members of the congregation except sixteen male persons, who do not meet in the John-street Church.

TO FUMIGATE AND VENTILATE SHIPS.—An apparatus for ventilating and fumigating ships, was exhibited at the City Hall, Tuesday, by Dr. REID, of London, the inventor. The machine, the principle feature of which is a large blower, by means of which air may be driven through tubes with great violence, into any apertures, is taken to the ship on a steam tug, which may also supply the motive power. The hatches of the vessel are closed, and shut down tight, with the exception of one left open at each end. A tube connecting with the ventilator is placed into one of these open hatches, and the air is forced in, creating a strong current through the entire hold, and expelling the foul vapors at the other end. By closing this other hatch, medicated smoke, supplied by a furnace attached to the machine, may be forced into every nook and crevice of the vessel and her cargo. By this process the fumigation of a ship can be performed in three or four days.

☞ The packet ship *Southampton*, of Griswold's New-York and London line of packets, took on freight Tuesday, one of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co.'s large printing presses for *Lloyd's London Journal*. This is the second printing press made for London journals by the firm referred to.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Albany Bridge Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 19.

Before Judge Nelson.

The argument of the motion for a preliminary injunction against the Hudson River Bridge Company at Albany, was continued to-day by Mr. Beach, of Troy, for the complainants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 19.

Before Judge Betts.

THE PANCHITA CASE.

At the opening of Court this morning the District Attorney stated to the Court that Dr. Hosack, who had been directed to examine and report as to the state of health of the witness Hostmyer, had informed him that in his opinion there was nothing to prevent his being examined; and he, therefore, would be ready to go on with the trial on Friday, till which day the case was put over.

No other business being ready, the Court adjourned.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATUTES OF 1794 AND 1807 IN RELATION TO THE SLAVE TRADE—PENALTY.

The United States vs. *Benjamin R. Naylor.*—BETTS, J.—The defendant was arrested upon *capias* for a fine or penalty imposed by the Act of Congress of March 22, 1794, (1 Statutes at Large, 349-52,) and is held to bail upon the arrest under an order of a Judge of the Court.

He now applies to the Court to discharge the arrest and action on the ground that the act of 1794 is no longer in force. The statute has not been expressly repealed by Congress, but the argument insists that the subsequent legislation on the matter amounts to a repeal by implication.

A collation of the statutory provisions on the subject will bring the point distinctly to view, and tend to solve the question more satisfactorily than a diffuse dissertation upon the general theme touching the operation of posterior enactments in working a repeal of antecedent ones.

The provisions of the act of 1794, relate (1) to the consequences to the ship; directing if the master, factor, or owner shall build, equip, load or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel within the United States, or shall cause her to sail from any port of the United States for the purpose of procuring from any foreign country inhabitants thereof, to be transported to any foreign country, to be sold as slaves, &c., the penalty of forfeiture of the vessel.

(2) The punishment of every person "so building, fitting out, equipping, loading or otherwise preparing or sending away any ship or vessel, knowing or intending that the same shall be employed in such trade or business." Penalty $300 fine.

Vessels suspected of being intended for the slave trade, required to give bonds on clearing out for the coast of Africa, not to receive natives of the coast on board within nine months.

A forfeiture imposed of $300 each, for all persons taken on board for the purpose of selling them as slaves.

The title of the act is "An act to prohibit carrying on of the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country."

The succeeding act of March 2, 1807, is entitled—"An act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States," &c.

The act in ten consecutive sections enacts provisions for enforcing that purpose.

The second and third sections adopt the language of the first and second sections of the act of 1794, with the difference that the prohibition in one applies to transporting persons from one foreign place to another, to be held and sold as slaves; and in the other the particular classes of persons are designated, and the prohibition is for causing them to be transported to any place within the United States, to be sold and held as slaves. The penalty upon the ship is the same in each statute, but, on the persons, the fine in the act of 1807 is $20,000.

This statement of the provisions of the two statutes demonstrates that they no way conflict with each other. They look to wholly different objects, and are leveled against distinct offences—the first acting against the slave-trade abroad, and applying to the transportation of inhabitants of one foreign country to be sold to slavery in another foreign country, without discrimination of color; and the other being limited to negroes, mulattoes or persons of color, and the dispatch of vessels from the United States to any foreign port or place, for the purpose of procuring such persons to be transported from such foreign country to the United States, to be held to service or labor.

The interpretation of the latter act, as operating a repeal of the former, contended for by the defendant, cannot accordingly be maintained.

The act of April 20, 1818, is entitled: "An act to prohibit the introduction (importation) of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, &c., and to repeal certain parts of the same;" and by the tenth section, the first six sections of the act of 1807 are repealed.

Within those repealed sections are included the provisions above adverted to, and it is manifest that inasmuch as they did not when in force affect the enactments in the act of 1794 upon a cognate subject, their absolute repeal can have no legal bearing upon these enactments. Congress framed the two statutes *diverse intuitu*—the one in relation to the foreign slave-trade, and the other to the domestic.

The act of 1818, as its title denotes, has exclusive reference to the importation of slaves into the United States. It goes beyond the repealed act of 1807, in embracing foreign vessels in the interdiction, but it introduces no description of offences which are prohibited by the act of 1794. Its enactments may be so directly in pari materia with those included in the repealed sections of the act of 1807 as to amount to an implied repeal of those provisions, if no express repeal had been declared, but as before shown, the express removal of the act of 1807 no way touches the act of 1794 in the particulars in question.

It is to be observed that there is a further radical distinction between the enactments on this subject in both the preceding acts. The offence therein created and described, upon which the pecuniary punishment was to be inflicted, was the fitting out or sending

Notice.

EXAMINATION FOR THE BAR.

WM. TRACY, JAMES C. CARTER, and ASHBEL GREEN, Esqs., have been appointed examiners of applicants for admission to the bar. The examination will take place on Tuesday next, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., in the General Term room. Applicants will file their affidavits and certificates with the Clerk.

LONG ISLAND.

Election Returns.

At the recent election in Brooklyn, the returns made by the Inspectors were imperfect in every Ward excepting the Ninth.

☞ The election for Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Brooklyn Fire Department, Western District, comes off in December. The representatives of the Department have placed in nomination for the first office I. D. VERLEUR, present incumbent, and WILLIAM BUTTERS, of Engine Company No. 14.

☞ While officer RUSSELL, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, was walking his beat at an early hour yesterday morning, he discovered the body of a colored child in Myrtle-avenue, near Lawrence-street, nicely wrapped up in a newspaper. The Coroner was notified, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death from causes to them unknown.

BRUTALITY.—A man named GEO. CROWTHER, a resident of South Fourth-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, was convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, for cruelly beating a sister-in-law of his, named CAROLINA MALDENADO, with a cane. The complainant is 16 years of age, and the defence set up was that, as her guardian, he had a right to punish her for disobeying his orders. Both parties are natives of South America.

☞ The Kings County Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, and, after the transaction of some routine business, adjourned for two weeks.

☞ BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR FRIDAY.—Nos. 204, 207, 215, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235.

OFFENSIVE LETTERS.—The facts of this charge may be gathered from the affidavit. John Medill, of No. 93 East Eleventh-street, makes oath that, on or about Nov. 9, a lady, whose name we suppress, did (for) a letter which had been in the United States Post-Office, directed to deponent, and before it had been delivered to him, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, and pry into the business and secrets of this deponent.

The complainant is a recently-arrived Irishman. Whilst in Ireland, he often got letters from his mother in Canada. On arriving here he communicated with his mother, and received a letter from her addressed to him through the party charged; which letter had been and was open when he got it from her. The evidence of "design to obstruct correspondence" was attempted to be supported by the prosecution from the contents of the letter. Deponent never got a letter alluded to in this letter.

William Bellamy, a boy, residing at No. 93 East Eleventh-street, knows Medill as boarding at his father's house; went with him to show him the place where the lady lived; Medill asked her whether she had any money for him from his mother; she handed him the letter in question; it was open; she told Medill she had opened it.

For the defence, *Jane Lockhart* was called: she identified the letter; her little girl brought it from No. 71 West Fifteenth-street; she got it from the lady she lived with, and the lady got it from the postman; it was not opened when the child brought it; had the letter in possession seven days; during that time it was opened; saw the party charged open it; witness told her there was a letter for her lying on the table; she immediately took it up and opened it; husband of witness had read the direction; witness saw the lady's name on it but did not understand or did not see Medill's name; when she opened it, she said "*It was a mistake; it was not for her.*"

Here the evidence was closed, as the prosecution seemingly could not be sustained. It seems Medill went to this person's house to see whether there was a letter, and so got it; she not knowing where to send it when she had ascertained it was not for herself. The letter that Medill never received contained a remittance, and on reading the letter from the party charged alluding to that fact, the prosecutor imagined she had also received and destroyed a former one. However, the complainant received a registered letter in Court *to-day*, directing him to call at the Post-Office for the money in question.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 19.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Strosse vs. *Dennison.*—Motion to remove cause denied, on plaintiffs stipulating as proposed.

Henderson vs. *Henderson.*—Motion to open decree, and for additional alimony denied.

McCullough vs. *Judson.*—The place of trial of this action must be changed to the county of Dutchess. See Wood vs. Hollister, Abbott's Pr. Rep., vol. 3, p. 14.

Goupil vs. *Simpson et al.*—Motion to discharge defendant Isaac Simonton from arrest granted, with costs.

In re St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn.—Motion granted.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In re Trustee for Mrs. Stone.—Ordered that Edwin Ludlow be trustee, in place of Moses Maynard, deceased, on filing a bond for $6,000, with sureties approved by the referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

The Republic of Mexico vs. *Arrangoiz.*—Motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Nov. 19.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The trial of George Willey, the young man charged with stabbing his fellow-clerk at their employer's store in the Bowery, was continued yesterday. At the opening of the Court, Mr. Henry L. Clinton addressed the Jury for the defence, arguing that the deed was committed in self-defence. The Assistant District Attorney replied, showing that the evidence strongly went to prove that Willey intended to kill Pettigrew. The Recorder charged the Jury at length, dwelling especially on the testimony of Police Officer Flynn. Whose character was most respectable, and who contradicted the only evidence that had been brought in favor of the prisoner. The witness for the prisoner was his intimate friend, while the policeman, whose testimony was unimpeached, was perfectly impartial, and had no friendship or other interest to serve by coloring his testimony. The Jury retired at half-past one o'clock, and at half-past three were summoned into Court, when the foreman said they were unable to agree. At 10 o'clock they had not agreed, and were locked up for the night. We understand that there is little probability of their agreeing, one juryman having proposed to eat his boots before he coincides with the majority of his fellows:

ASSAULT, ON ELECTION DAY, WITH INTENT TO KILL.

James Riley was charged with an assault upon Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, on Nov. 4, (election day,) with intent to kill.

The newly-elected Corporation Counsel, Mr. Richard Busteed, appeared for the prisoner, and said that he intended to challenge each juror. Triers were appointed accordingly, and eleven gentlemen were impannelled. Here it was discovered that there was not another juror in Court, and the proceedings were accordingly suspended for some time. At length the Recorder, after the usual caution, discharged the eleven jurors who were already sworn, till Friday morning, when the trial will come on.

Notice.

EXAMINATION FOR THE BAR.

WM. TRACY, JAMES C. CARTER, and ASHBEL GREEN, Esqs., have been appointed examiners of applicants for admission to the bar. The examination will take place on Tuesday next, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., in the General Term room. Applicants will file their affidavits and certificates with the Clerk.

LONG ISLAND.

Election Returns.

At the recent election in Brooklyn, the returns made by the Inspectors were imperfect in every Ward excepting the Ninth.

☞ The election for Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Brooklyn Fire Department, Western District, comes off in December. The representatives of the Department have placed in nomination for the first office I. D. VERLEUR, present incumbent, and WILLIAM BUTTERS, of Engine Company No. 14.

☞ While officer RUSSELL, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, was walking his beat at an early hour yesterday morning, he discovered the body of a colored child in Myrtle-avenue, near Lawrence-street, nicely wrapped up in a newspaper. The Coroner was notified, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death from causes to them unknown.

BRUTALITY.—A man named GEO. CROWTHER, a resident of South Fourth-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, was convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, for cruelly beating a sister-in-law of his, named CAROLINA MALDENADO, with a cane. The complainant is 16 years of age, and the defence set up was that, as her guardian, he had a right to punish her for disobeying his orders. Both parties are natives of South America.

☞ The Kings County Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, and, after the transaction of some routine business, adjourned for two weeks.

☞ BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR FRIDAY.—Nos. 204, 207, 215, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235.

Betting on election was, they say, carried to a fearful extent at Chicago. One of the most amusing which has come to light, was by a German, who left his house, lot and wife and baby, that Mr. Fremont would be elected. After hearing the result, he left his deeds, wife and child, and made a tender of all in good faith. But his friend having one wife and four children, refused to increase his stock in that way, and therefore declined to take the poor man's family and property, but gave him a piece of advice, took a drink of beer, and parted good friends.

Some two years or more since BENJAMIN CLARK purchased of the City of Rochester its stock in the Genesee Valley Railroad, amounting to some $60,000, paid $18,237 64, and subsequently returned the stock to the city, and sued for the sum paid. The trial of the suit brought by Mr. CLARKE came up in the Supreme Court in this city, during the October Term, before Judge ALLEN, and the Court gave its decision on the pleadings. The Court gave its decision on the pleadings and ordered judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for eighteen thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-four cents, besides costs allowed by law.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS WILLING to serve his employers to the utmost of his ability, a place where he can make himself generally useful. Has good City reference. Salary not so much an object as a place. Address A VIS, this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook; or would do general housework; she perfectly understands both branches, and is not afraid to work. She can be seen for 2 days at the above place, 3d-st., one door from 3d-av. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—BY A LADY WRITING A PLAIN, rapid hand, a few pupils. Reference given. Address PENMANSHIP, Times office.

NOTICE—A YOUNG MAN OF CHARACTER and responsibility, sober and temperate, desires to make a tour West in a few days, is willing to execute business for parties in New-York and elsewhere. Has references given, and security, if required. Address P. Q., Times office.

HELP WANTED.

TO GUNSMITHS.—WANTED, A GOOD workman, to go to Augusta, Ga.; one who can do fancy engraving preferred. Apply to or address FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE TO TAKE charge of an infant. Those who have lately arrived preferred. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 149 Fifth-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 149 Fifth-st.

300 AGENTS WANTED—IN A HIGHLY RESpectable business, by which they can make from $5 to $10 per day. Full particulars sent by return mail. Address P. B. OLIVER, New-York.

OTIS LIGHTNING ROD CO., NO. 263 BROADWAY.—Wanted, agents to sell their Patent Lightning Conductors, on which there are Rare Inducements offered.

TEACHERS.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AN OLD AND flourishing Classical School, in the City, wishes to find a teacher to assist him immediately, and in whom the school will be given in the Spring for such service. Present income of school $4,000. State qualifications, age, religion and references. Address L. S. D., Union-square Post-Office, New-York City.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A RESident teacher, a native of Germany and a Protestant, to teach three boys Latin, German, French and Drawing. Apply personally at the American Female Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, or address E. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Box 1,

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WIlliamsburgh, a governess to teach the usual English branches and French and music. A competent person will receive a liberal salary. Call at residence, No. 47 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., New-York City.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN graduated at Yale College with the highest honors in his class, would like employment as private tutor to one or more lads in preparation for College. Address Rev. Dr. ADAMS, pastor of Madison-square Church.

TEACHER.—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, PROfessional teacher of the piano and singing, desires to give instruction in a young ladies' institution in the City or vicinity. Direct a few lines to MESSRS. SQUAREENBERG & LUIS, No. 703 Broadway, care of T. H.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF SUPERIOR qualifications in the English branches desires a situation as teacher. Address, for two weeks, TEACHER, Times office, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE wish to obtain a parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, with board, in some private family or boarding-house where few boarders are taken. Up-town, but not above 30th-st. References exchanged. Address H. S. G., Times office.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained (at No. 260 6th-av., corner 24th-st.) by a single gentleman. An exchange of references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AT NO. 18 SCHERmerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith-sts. Home comforts and apartments can be had, single or in families. The location is as pleasant as can be found anywhere, and is but a few minutes' walk from all the ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO Neatly furnished rooms, with partial board, to gentlemen, in a respectable private family; central location, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, Main-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND lady in a respectable boarding-house or private family, between 2d and 10th sts. and between 3d or 4th av. and 8th av. Address G. M., Union-square Post-Office.

CLINTON HOUSE OPEN.—NO. 84 CLIFFway, corner of Clinton-place, conducted on the American and European plans; just enlarged, refurnished, and repaired throughout. Rooms, single or en suite, with private parlors, bedrooms, &c., for families. Terms moderate.

LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, with board, in a private family, at No. 1,000 Broadway.

LET—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, with board, in a private family, at No. 1,000 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES to become a French Lady to a family, or to instruct children in the French language; would give a few hours daily, in exchange for board, in some family in New-York or its vicinity. Address, for one week, M. DE LA FILLE, Conn.

ALONE PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH board, in a private family, at No. 1,000 Broadway.

Art and Morals.

Society abounds with ambitious individuals who take a strange pleasure in displaying their ignorance and lack of good manners, by sending anonymous letters to editors of newspapers, on all sorts of subjects of which they know nothing, or next to nothing. We furnished an example of this, a few days since, in publishing the note of a correspondent who objected to a remark in our review of Mrs. Stowe's *Dred*. But we did not imagine that any one legitimately connected with the Press, could be guilty of such a piece of unbecoming dullness as to repeat the objection of our critical correspondent. The *Tribune*, however, steps out of its way to exhibit its stolidity in this respect. That paper says:

"It was the opinion of Rousseau—who, in the double capacity of author and critic, had a good opportunity of understanding both sides of the question—that no one should read books to be skipped over and criticised, and piped all hands to dinner. So there is an end only in the current of worldly life. The machinery of business stands still, and all "society occupations" are laid upon the shelf. Politics are postponed to the next week. Theatres are closed, and the evening hours is opened. The hour door of Wall-street is barred against discounts and debts. The Banks are closed, and the clerks are "scant with the ealpot." Broadway is given up to the negro band in the "four-cent" furniture line; the cars are "scant with the ealpot." The ferry rates standard dues, and all the bustle ceases. Even the Press ceases to issue its daily sheet, and the editors are left to the enjoyment of their own thoughts. Such is the case in enlightened and order-loving communities where good morals are encouraged; but in Boston matters are not so. Every department of business is suspended with self-complacency, and the whole city is given up to the most unbridled dissipation."

Here are the words are: "The writer of this book has chosen, once more, a subject from the domestic history of American society." Now, with all due deference to the critic on that point, we submit for the consideration of the *Tribune*, such a subject as Mrs. Stowe is simply ridiculous. She is not, and never will be, a writer of fiction. She does not possess the requisite qualifications for such a task. Her forte is not to write novels, but to write as a moral reformer. Her object in writing is not to gratify the taste, but to move the heart. The sentiment which has inspired her pen, is a noble one, and her motive is a moral purpose that is worthy of all praise. But she is not a novelist. She is a writer of tracts and sermons. Her book is a failure, and Healy will tell you so. A sermon is in a proper place in the pulpit, or in the form of a tract, but not in a novel. A sermon is in a proper place in the pulpit, or in the form of a tract, but not in a novel. A sermon is in a proper place in the pulpit, or in the form of a tract, but not in a novel.

And so further about the work is a failure. It is not a novel. It is not a tract. It is not a sermon. It is not a book. It is not a thing. It is not anything. It is not worth reading. It is not worth talking about. It is not worth thinking about. It is not worth anything. It is not worth nothing. It is not worth less than nothing. It is not worth anything. It is not worth nothing. It is not worth anything. It is not worth nothing. It is not worth anything. It is not worth

MATRIMONIAL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mem-Dart Mailg Chron, Chuesday, Nevember 20, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

HIBBERT P. LEWIS & CO. WILL SELL...

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 ...

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 ...

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, NOV. 21, AT ...

J. L. Drummond, Auctioneer.

A LARGE SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS AND ...

Joseph Harkness, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 ...

Joseph Harkness, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. ...

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT
of the celebrated
ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
NO. 51 DEY-ST.

A full assortment of these instruments are offered for sale, on the most favorable terms of the trade, by
A. BERNARD,
Also, Piano's Accessories, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
NO. 365 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.
Warranted in every respect. For sale and to hire.
T. E. CHAMBERS, No. 365 Broadway.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OC...

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. ...

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BOSTON AND ...

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES, ...

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MOD...

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM HALL & SON, ...

PIANO-FORTES.—WM. SCHUBERT, PROFESSOR OF ...

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MINIATURE JEWELRY.—THE ATTEN ...

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.
THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING ...

FURNITURE WANTED IN EXCHANGE ...

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE ...

ETTINGE BEDSTEADS.—CONSIST ...

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS AND AGENTS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
The undersigned are Agents in London for the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
Bills drawn from 21 upwards, at 95 per £.
Address
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 79 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 49 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
Subject to check or any order in such form, including Surrogate's, 4 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.
TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Wm. Skinner,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Boorman,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Richard Bayley,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Fletcher,	Jas. Fisher,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wm. G. Hunt,	C. H. Wainwright,
Jacob Harvey,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles B. Hill.	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—...

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ...

DIVIDEND.—PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV...

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 10, 1856.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS ...

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 31st October, 1856:
Net assets 31st July, 1856, per last statement. $3,505,090 12

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For premiums and policy fees	$173,963 33
For interest	1,305 12
For Annuities	499 00
	$180,866 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death and additions to same	$69,292 80	
Paid for surrendered policies and reduction of premiums	8,259 27	
Paid for expense account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, &c.	12,171 26	
Paid for Commissions	7,049 21	
Paid for Advertising, Postage, Taxes and Exchange	2,971 28	
Paid for Annuities	663 70	
Balance due Agents	85 78—90,444 84	
Net increase for the quarter		90,221 21
Net assets Oct. 31, 1856		$3,595,349 26

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Company	$2,048 16	
Invested in Bond and Mortgage	2,491,961 99	
Bills Receivable, and advanced for Fire Insurance	2,323 67	
Deposited for Taxes	4,197 41	
Due from Agents	96,419 05—2,596,349 26	
Number of Policies in force Nov. 1, 1856		9,703
Net increase in Policies for the quarter		196
Average amount of Insurance for each Policy of Increase		$2,783 12

I have examined the above, and believe it to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nathaniel Hayden,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	George S. Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abraham Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Rob. H. McCurdy,	John P. Yelverton,	Cephas H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	John Wadsworth,	John P. Treadwell
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
L. Green Pearson,	S. M. Cornell,	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	S. E. Sprouls,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. Smith Brown,
Wm. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	George R. Clark,

F. S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ARNATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MILTON POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Nov. 1, 1856.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1856.—The MEDINA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1856.—The MOHAWK RIVER BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointments of the MERCHANT'S BANK of Albany as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., ...

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ...

DIVIDEND.—PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1856.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 10, 1856.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS ...

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.
The surprising virtues of anodynes can be speedily received by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial. Sold by Druggists generally.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—Messrs. Trieseman, surgeons to the Hospital of the Bank of the Patent Office of Medicine, the Academy de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and several each case.
Sold by Dr. B. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London—(who may be personally consulted at the residence, No. 159 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the forenoon until 2 o'clock, and from 4 o'clock till 6 in the evening, (Sundays excepted).
TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the evils and consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the community.
TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great Hercules, remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English Mercurian trunk with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, dragee or table or snack, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in the same manner divided in separate doses or "pocketables" by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, Rostan, &c. &c. Price $5 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in fact cases whereby there is a saving of $4, can be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 159 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Trieseman, and the larger cases, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 6.
☞ No. 159 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the true title of a remedy which needs and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. Ward as the greatest benefactor of the day.
Dr. Ward hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful Specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling Dr. WARD you may in a few hours enjoy the pleasures of life and feel that "Richard is himself again."
SURE CURE.—The Greatest Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It clears the system of venereal poisons; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. Price $1. Sold at Dr. Ward's established office, No. 50 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. HAMMOND will perform (privately) at her office, or be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, as his rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Drs. Carmichael and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris, where he studied four years, in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, now the first living surgeon in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Returning to this city in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, has revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. In till 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 8 daily.
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—The delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the whole organization that degree of action which is requisite for the human organs in the enjoyment of life in full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it insists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $8. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of the ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price 25 cts. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 193 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and Druggists generally. Sent by mail by inclosing 25 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,621 Post-Office, New-York City.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 2 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Know it, others and see. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception. Consultation private. Book gratis.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on gonorrhœa, gleet, spermatorrhœa, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—30th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET—May be consulted privately, on delicate diseases. Dr. C. has had greater experience in this class of complaints than any medical man in New-York. His treatment is both safe and simple, and all suffering from old chronic complaints, would do well to call on him without delay. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed in all cases undertaken.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c.; Office, No. 649 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, an instantaneous cure is obtained. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. For treatment by letter, address Box No. 309 Post-Office.

STAMMERING, ETC., PERMANENTLY and radically cured, by the successful Dr. JONES, without pain or operation, generally in from one to four hours. He is so sure of being able to cure any and all cases that he requires no pay until he is successful. Office Rooms, No. 371 Broadway, (opposite Metropolitan Hotel,) New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and Patent Combination Cushions for sale only at No. 726 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., next Grace Church, No. 30 Chambers-st., and No. 82 Ann-st.
Second edition now ready:
THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. By M. PHELAN, just published by D. APPLETON & CO. Price, $1. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price at No. 82 Ann-st.

REMOVALS.

GELPCKE & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 69 WILLIAM-ST.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, 20 Wall-st., where their Home Memoranda credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED TO KEEP IN THE country for hay, at $7 a month. Can be seen per horse. Inquire of THEODORE A. CANFIELD, Mount Vernon, Westchester Co.
Boston to N. G. W. Bisbee, No. 179 Water-st.; Mitchell & Canfield, No. 305 Chatham-st., Brooklyn; L. J. Howell, No. 120 Market-st., Newark.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, &c. Lake Shore Railroad to Toledo, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads to Chicago, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukie and all Points West and Northwest. New-York and Erie Railroad to New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 138 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN P. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:40 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk, Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., (rear foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $2 65 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre-sts.:
8:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern and Western Railroads.
9:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-sts., and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SARATOGA.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 8:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 9:15, Rouse's Point 9 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Saratoga same morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 5 this goes into effect) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:40 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Commencing 23 New-Hampton and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate Stations, from Pier No. 1 North River, at 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Somerville, at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STEVENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M. and 4 and 5:30 P. M.; Fox Ring Sing, 9:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Peekskill 8:00 A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Fox Ring and Peekskill trains stop at Forty-Second-st. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 5:20 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 5:05 P. M. Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Push-finder Railway Guide.*
J. A. BROOKS Agent Providence.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 8, 12 M., 3, 5 and 6 P. M.; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $19 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 24 hours.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M., connecting and exchanging passengers with the Flushing Railroad cars at Hunter's Point. Through in 25 minutes. Fare, 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The advertiser has to dispose of the entire right of a section of this City, of the exclusive patent right for saws, for the resawing of lumber. It is a business of growing importance, and the work by these machines is done much better, and with greater rapidity, than by any other. Also a mill-right for the same, together with a fire-proof building, the lease of the lot, a steam engine, two large circular saws, two planing machines, shafting, &c., now in operation. The proprietor would retain an interest in the same if desired. Apply on the premises, No. 209 West 18th-st.
N. P. LABARRE.

TO PRINTERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS.—For sale, in consequence of the death of the proprietor, an established store in a business part of the City. The whole concern can be had for $225, and on reasonable terms. Any person who has this amount can make a first-rate investment. The business can be learned in a very short time. A young man who has been engaged in the store will stay, if desired. This is a rare opportunity for either an ornamental or letter engraver. Inquire of H. G. STONE, Jeweler, No. 286 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LIQUOR ESTABLishment in Thompson-st., doing a large cash business; price $250—not half its value. Also, a grocery store, in 10th-st., few better places in that section of the City; price $200. Call immediately—must be sold. Also, a partner wanted, with $25,000 cash capital, in a splendid manufacturing business, up town, making $200,000 yearly. Apply at No. 115 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

$100.—A DENTIST, ABOUT LEAVING A well-established country practice of $1,500 a year, wishes a skillful practitioner, and one he can recommend, to take his office. It can be had with the furniture or without it, or with a part of it. Price of the furniture $100. Office rent very low. Address at once Box No. 107 *Daily Herald* office.

$5,000.—AN ESTABLISHED CASH BUSINESS.—Receipts $400 to $600 per week, net profits $3,000 a year, good lease, including furniture and fixtures of house and store, and fresh stock. Will be sold for half cash, balance in good securities or productive real estate. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 54 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE, $25,000 TO $30,000.—STOCK, fixtures, &c., of a large foundry, customers permanent, with valuable contracts on hand. Terms reasonable. Over $12,000 has been made in one year. Owner forced to sell from infirm health. Address Foundry, *Times* office.

FOR SALE—THE CABINET MANUFACTORY Nos. 163 and 165 Attorney-st., together with the steam-engine, main shaft, &c. Lot 75 feet in front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, attorney, &c. No. 74 Wall-st.

GREAT BARGAIN—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession—the Evening Shades tavern, No. 94 Duane-st., corner Broadway. Call from 3 to 6.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CAST-IRON SCREW-JOINTED PIPES, FOR WATER, STEAM OR GAS—CHEAPER THAN WROUGHT IRON OR LEAD, AND MORE DURABLE Of 12½ and 2 inches diameter.

CERTIFICATE OF THOS. DAVISON, ESQ., ENGINEER.
OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1856.
To the Warner Foundry Machine Company of Hunter's Point, L. I.
GENTLEMEN: I have tested with hydraulic pressure the Cast-iron Screw-jointed Pipes manufactured at your Foundry. They stood a pressure of 1,900, 2,100, and 2,150 pounds per square inch. This is very much more pressure than will be required for ordinary steam-heating or steam connections, or for any purposes where water-pipes are used.
I would also say, that for conveying water or gas under ground, Cast-Iron Pipes are preferable to Wrought, as they are not so liable to corrode in the same period of use.
Yours respectfully,
THOS. DAVISON.
For sale at the Warner Foundry Co.'s Warehouse, No. 245 Water-st., New-York, by CHAS. J. SHEPARD.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE
FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR-HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NORTH'S METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

WOOD SCREWS AND SCREW BOLTS.—All sizes, suitable for ship-building, railing and building, are kept on hand, and made by R. & F. LAIGHT, Shipsmith, Nos. 230 South-st. and No. 229 Water-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western merchants and club houses will find a complete assortment of spell-decorated linen cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., opposite Astor House.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, Hearths, dining-rooms, &c. Garnish Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 179 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER LINE sail as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. Lawrence; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ARCTIC, Capt. Luce; ARABIA, Capt. Ryan.
These vessels are of great capacity for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, $100 first cabin; $60 second cabin; $40 steerage. From Liverpool to New-York, $80 and $40 second cabin. Stewardess attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN HEMINARD & CO., No. 19 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WADSWORTH & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURG, 2,800 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 3,100 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,600 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG.....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK.....Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.....Saturday, 6th December, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McKY MOIE, No. 12 Broadway.
New-York City Bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO GLASGOW.—ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS.
UNITED KINGDOM, 2,000 tons.....Commander.
JOHN BELL, 1,800 tons, JAS. ALEXANDER, Commander.
TEMPEST, 1,400 tons, JOHN HENDERSON, Commander.
Fitted up with a view to the comfortable accommodation of all classes of passengers.
The splendid Clyde built iron Screw Steamship TEMPEST is intended to sail with goods and passengers direct from pier No. 20 North River to Glasgow, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.
First Cabin Passage.....$90 | Steerage.....$35
Second Cabin passage.....40 |
And found in a liberal supply of well-cooked provisions.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
For freight or passage—Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 97 Broad-st. corner South William.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship BALTIC, Joseph J. Comstock Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unexcelled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.
The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Liney, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock, from pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

First Cabin	$120
Second Cabin	70

This ship has five water-tight compartments isolating the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Dec. 11. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIV

A Rationale Obituary—Coroner Gunther held an inquest at the Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of Mrs. Mary Ann Hatfield, aged 30 years, who, it appeared, died from the effects of a dose of laudanum, administered by herself. The deceased was the wife of Mr. Hatfield, a carpenter, residing at No. 19 Worth-street, and had been married about two years. She was of a very nervous temperament, and had been subject to fits of despondency. On Saturday night last, while the others of the family were asleep, she arose from her bed, and, going to the closet, took the bottle containing the laudanum, and drank the contents. She then returned to bed, and, when her husband awoke in the morning, he found her dead. Verdict accordingly.

Death from Burns.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hills, at No. 149 Crosby-street, upon the body of John C. Mulvaney, a child aged four years, who came to his death from burns accidentally received. It appears that he was left alone for a few minutes in a room, and while playing about the grate set fire to his clothes, and he was fatally burned. Verdict: "Accidental death."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Tribune.

It will be recollected that under the head of Police Reports, a few days since, I was said to have been arrested for being accessory to the robbery of $600 from one A. J. McCarthy. I was indeed arraigned before Judge Welsh, kept over night, and then honorably acquitted. There was no testimony against me, and the fact that the $600 was found immediately after my acquittal in McC.'s own bed would seem to justify the conclusion that no theft had been committed. E. H. VAN WORMER.

Richard H. Dana's Lecture before the New-England Society.

Yesterday evening, R. H. Dana, Esq., delivered the second of the present series of lectures before the New-England Society. His subject was "Edmund Burke in his Relations to America." The lecturer passed in review the leading events in the life of the great Irish orator, from the publication of the essay on the "Sublime and Beautiful" to his melancholy and heart-broken end. His motto from the first was, "Struggle against odds." He entered Parliament at the age of 36 years, and immediately interested himself in the affairs of the American Colonies. He opposed the Stamp Act and its concomitant measures. He voted throughout the great Colonial struggle always as the firm friend of this country—warning the British Government that they could not conquer America. So thoroughly did he love our land, that at one time he contemplated making it his future home. The enterprise and self-reliance of the Colonists struck him forcibly. He foresaw that a people so indomitable must become an unconquerable nation.

The rule of the East India Company over the British possessions in the East, and the exactions and tyranny of Warren Hastings were, of course, foremost topics in any consideration of Burke. Mr. Dana sketched, in a forcible manner, everything connected with that most remarkable prosecution, and praised the peroration of Burke's magnificent speech as the very perfection of moral sublimity. Although Hastings was acquitted, Burke had the triumph, and it was owing to him, at the present day, that the Company in Leadenhall-street did not hold the unchecked rule of India.

Burke's work on the French Revolution, and his predictions respecting the future of France, were highly lauded. He foresaw that all those ebullitions and spasmodic shrieks for freedom would end in a military despotism, because the French people were incapable of self-government.

"The sensual and the gross rebel in vain,
Slaves by their own compulsion."

The noble kindness exercised by Burke to the poet Crabbe offered a fine subject for the lecturer, whose admiration of Burke, it was seen from the commencement of his lecture, rose to the highest eulogy. The story of Crabbe's hesitating appeal to Burke, and of the generous patronage accorded to him by the statesman, is well known, and Mr. Dana did it full justice. As for Goldsmith's well known line against Burke, "He gave up for party what was meant for mankind," it was only good-natured lampooning. Goldsmith loved him well. Even Dr. Johnson, who hated Irishmen, loved him. Dr. Parr bore testimony to his social eloquence. Wilberforce praised his head and heart. Charles James Fox, although estranged from him for life, highly eulogized him. Grattan lauded him. Mirabeau, in the French Assembly, plagiarized one of his best speeches, and said he could do nothing so good himself, and Posterity had set the seal of approbation on all his measures years after he was under the sod.

The lecturer, during his eloquent discourse, was frequently applauded. A discriminating review of the lives and services of great public men is always a literary treat when undertaken by such men as Mr. Dana, and few men in the world's history better deserve such treatment than Edmund Burke.

Mott Medals.

Dr. Valentine Mott, the surgeon of world-wide fame, has founded three medals, for which the students of the New-York University (Medical Department) are invited to compete. A gold medal, the size of a $20 piece, is offered to the student who makes the best anatomico-surgical preparation of any part of the human subject. A silver medal, of the same size and inscriptions, is offered for the second best, and a bronze copy of the same to the gentleman who shall prepare the best report of any case that occurs in any of the University cliniques. These medals will be awarded upon the decision of Dr. Mott and some one of his associates of the Faculty, at the Spring commencement.

Literary Intelligence.

Mr. Stephen H. Branch dropped in upon us last evening, to let us know that he is getting along very well in the serious labor of taking his life. The morning after he found a publisher he retired to his bed-room, put himself upon a strict regimen of three cigars a-day, and has labored so faithfully at his biography, that he has already got himself comfortably born. By Christmas he hopes to have meandered through his pleasant babyhood, and got out of frocks. A very superior artist is engaged upon a lively alligator, for a vignette to the title-page.

☞ We have received communications from Messrs. Robert Prince and Derrickson & Clapp, in relation to the Frank Leslie matter, published in our police news of Wednesday. Mr. Prince assures us that we were in error in stating that he caused certain property to be removed from Mr. Leslie's house in the night time. The goods, he says, were removed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. And Messrs. Derrickson & Clapp feel confident that the examination now pending will prove the charge against them to be utterly unfounded.

☞ The ferry masters of the Union Companies are almost swamped with the coppers they receive. To make change for a bill is a matter of an hour's rejoicing, and if one offers a V they think it time for a new thanksgiving. What to do with the coppers is the urgent question now before the Company. Coppersmiths and bell-founders should be about.

☞ Petitions for the removal of Quarantine are posted at the Staten Island ferry-houses, and a good many people are signing them. Several persons who have not time to enjoy our unrivaled evening school facilities, are making rapid advances in penmanship by means of these petitions.

☞ It seems a pity that such a slippery skating ground as the Russ pavement on Broadway should be entirely lost to the boys. Why don't the Mayor stop the omnibuses and the poor horses that are ruined on it, and give the skaters a chance?

☞ Up to the hour of going to press we had not heard that either Mr. James Irving or Mr. Commissioner Sykes had sent in his resignation as the Aldermen's Committee recommended and as the people confidently desire.

☞ The proposition finds good favor, that persons in the City cars who have not the accommodation with seats, should pay but half-fare.

Fires.

CORNER OF COLUMBIA AND DELANCEY STREETS.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning in a building on the corner of Columbia and Delancey streets, occupied (on the first floor) as a grocery by James Campbell, and by several families as a dwelling. The fire was soon extinguished. Damage about $50, chiefly in the grocery. Insured in the Jefferson Insurance Company. The fire originated in the cellar, and as there had been no fire there for some days, it is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

☞ A portrait of Sontag, 100 feet long, by Mr. Darley, the artist who was a friend and accompanyist of the Poet, and after the painting of Leutze, has been published by Messrs. Goupil & Co.

A subscription list has been opened at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, for the erection of a monument to one of the heads of the Montgomery expedition, in one of the towns of the Department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Miss Mary Gove, Commissioner (from Massachusetts) to the Hygeian Convention, recently addressed the Legislature of Rhode Island, in favor of the Maine Liquor Law. She is a lecturer on Physiology, and is highly recommended by the Governor of Rhode Island.

Mr. Thomas Green, Commissioner (from Connecticut) to the Hygeian Convention, is also a lecturer on Physiology, and is highly recommended by the Governor of Connecticut.

Dr. Hayes, Arctic discoverer, is said to be the fourth discoverer and explorer of Grinnell Land. He is deeply impressed with the condition of [illegible] during the coming Winter. His resolution [illegible] Parties and storehouses of the [illegible] system been permitted to plant [illegible] he could have predicted but [illegible] of the provisions [illegible] for the [illegible] know that few planted and scarcely [illegible] saving to the delightful discoveries [illegible] attend the land. The meats and [illegible] are limited to about trifling quantities [illegible] Owing to the distance [illegible] transportation, the [illegible] of vessels, provision and [illegible] are limited to about trifling quantities [illegible] The few who can command [illegible] are [illegible]

Sudden Death from Disease of the Heart!

Dr. Hayes, Arctic discoverer, is not the fourth discoverer and explorer of disease that suddenly [illegible] in your veins. Hayes he cures [illegible] Consumption with ease; eradicates Scrofula from the system; makes the Paralytic well, and all Heart Diseases and Liver Complaints to disappear as if by magic. He can be consulted without charge, and will return the money, if his Liquid Iodine or Pure Iodum Warm fails to effect a cure. It is indorsed by the most distinguished of the Medical Faculty. Sold $1 per bottle, by Ayrault & Pomeroy, No. 3 Secondavenue and No. 363 Broadway, corner of Fourteenth-street; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery,
No. 359 Broadway.
Vignette Photographs,

Finished in Mezzotint and Water-color, equal to Miniatures. They are especially appropriate as Gifts for the approaching holidays.

CopyING.

Family Portraits, Works of of Art, Statues and Engravings, or Daguerreotypes copied by the Photograph with perfect fidelity. Any required number of Pictures may be made from one sitting. Persons possessing rare Works of Art will find the Photograph of great service in reproducing them.

The largest Gallery and finest Collection in New-York.

Strangers respectfully invited.

[Advertisement.]

Another Great Triumph for Gurney.—Three medals were awarded to J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for Photographic productions, to wit:

A gold medal for the best unretouched Photographs.

A gold medal for the best Photographs colored in oil (life size) on canvas.

A bronze medal for the best Photographs colored in pastel.

Call and examine the premium pictures, at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

A Card to the Public.—Whereas an advertisement appeared a few days ago, stating that an injunction had been obtained against the proprietors of the "Golden Bell" perfumery store, we are happy to say that this was a mistake, and that the said proprietors, Messrs. Axtell & Coles, and upon the statement made to us this morning by Mr. Axtell, we are satisfied that they were entirely innocent of endeavoring to palm off a spurious article on the public, and that hereafter the public can rely on obtaining from them a genuine article, as they intend to keep a large supply constantly on hand. We make this correction, as we do not wish to injure an innocent party.

Fetridge & Co., Franklin-square,
Proprietors of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers."

[Advertisement.]

What is Kalliston or Orient Water?—It is a botanical preparation containing the desirable active properties of the rarest plants and the choicest flowers in the world, the discovery of the power and combination of which was the result of study, and close chemical analysis. As a wash for the complexion, it has no equal; it is distinguished for its soothing and purifying effect, allaying all tendency to inflammation. It is also a powerful cleanser of the skin, removing tan, freckles, pimples, and all discolorations. These, with its refreshing and invigorating properties, render it an indispensable requisite for the toilet of every lady. Prepared by Joseph Bennett & Co., Boston, and for sale by all druggists and perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two medals and a diploma awarded to Charles D. Fredricks at the late Fair of the American Institute, for Photographs. The gold medals awarded to Gurney & Fredricks last year, were for Photographs, colored by the talented corps of French artists now with Mr. F., at his magnificent Gallery of Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of the pictures made at this establishment.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Thanksgiving Day at Barnum's.—Charming and Cheap! Delightful and Wholesome! Performances nearly every hour! Gen. Tom Thumb in all his feats! He plays Tom Tit in "Dred;" he plays "Hop o' my Thumb;" he plays everything piquant and amusing. Host of entertainments. Fun, frolic and laughter by the bushels. The great serpents are expected to feed. Happy Family, Dwarf Lady, Living Skeleton, &c., to be seen. All for two shillings. Tom Thumb's farewell performances Friday and Saturday.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Bordeaux Wines, Italian Oil, Anisette, &c., landing ex *Ella*.

English Cheese, landing ex *Southampton*.

Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce, landing ex *Albert Gallatin*.

Muir & Son's Edinburgh Ale, in good order, just landed. For sale by

John Duncan & Sons, No. 405 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Grand entertainments are to be given at this favorite Theatre this afternoon and evening. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the great new drama of "Wealth and Worth," and the laughter-provoking pantomime of "The School in an Uproar"—which will also be repeated in the evening, with the famous Irish drama of "O'Neal, the Great." Those that visit the National will surely come away pleased.

[Advertisement.]

Gold Medal Pianos!—Steinway & Sons have again been awarded the First Premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, N. Y.; and also the First Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White teeth, perfumed breath, and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. Beware of counterfeits. The immense success of the Balm has brought out hosts of counterfeits and impostors. Be sure each bottle is signed Fredricks & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A Thanksgiving Visit.—If you wish to spend an agreeable hour, on Thanksgiving Day, visit the Dusseldorf Gallery, at No. 497 Broadway. It is the best collection of pictures and statuary on this Continent, and will be open day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Brandreth's Pills remove every morbid affection, perfectly cleanse the blood from all foulness, and renovate weak and enfeebled constitutions to perfect health and vigor. Established 105 years. Principal office, No. 43 Canal-st., New-York. 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

At Home.—Prof. Fowler, Phrenologist, may be found daily at his rooms, No. 308 Broadway, where he gives charts, with full written descriptions of character of men, women and children.

[Advertisement.]

Fleming's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 3 Murray-street, New-York.

Another Appeal for the Sufferers in Kansas from the Eighth Quarter.

[illegible]

Destructive Fire in Hartford.

Hartford, Monday, Nov. 19, 1855.

A fire broke out in the extensive carriage manufactory of Messrs. Sharp & Hyde, in this city, at 2 o'clock this morning, and destroyed the entire building, with a large amount of stock and tools. Loss about $30,000; insured for $15,000.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Yesterday afternoon, Officers Hyatt and Hogan, of the Eighth Ward Police, arrested Thomas Ward, on Division-street, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Ward was taken to the Station-House, and searched, when a package of counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Orange County was found in his possession. Ward was then taken to the house No. 106 Division-street, which is occupied by C. B. Hunt, and which is suspected as being a place of forgery, counterfeiting, &c. On searching the premises, a quantity of implements, such as engraving tools, &c., were found, and such other articles as they could take away. Upon this information, John Kane, James Ryan, and William Cook were arrested, and the four boys were brought before Justice Davidson, who committed them for examination. The keeper of a junk shop in Twenty-second-street, named James Kennan, was also arrested, charged with receiving the stolen property.

Burglary in the House of Huntingdon the Alleged Keeper—Arrests.

On Tuesday afternoon, a boy named Thomas Ward offered for sale at a store in the upper part of the City, which window cord and tassels. The storekeeper suspecting something wrong, sent for officer Owens, of the Eighteenth Ward, who arrested Ward and took him to the station-house, where he confessed that the property was stolen, and that he and a number of his associates had entered the house No. 106 Division-street, (lately occupied by C. B. Hunt, as a dwelling, but in reality a place of forgery,) and stolen a quantity of carpeting, upholstery, fine grass mat, and such other articles as they could take away. Upon this information, John Kane, James Ryan, and William Cook were arrested, and the four boys were brought before Justice Davidson, who committed them for examination. The keeper of a junk shop in Twenty-second-street, named James Kennan, was also arrested, charged with receiving the stolen property.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a man named Thomas Adams, of No. 19 Cherry-street, went with Catharine Wood to No. 20 Park-street, and there took lodgings for the night. Catharine took advantage of the fact to steal from Mr. Adams' pocket the sum of $24 50, with which she ran away.

Mr. Adams complained to officers Bradley and Jones, of the Sixth Ward Police, who succeeded in arresting Catharine and all the inmates of the house where she stopped, viz.: Ann O'Brien, Elizabeth Hand, Hate Moran, Mary Ann Campbell, Mary Ann Hall, and Mary O'Rourke, the latter the landlady of the establishment. A motley group they were!—faded flowers, but the scent had not departed. Upon the person of Catharine was found the money stolen from Mr. Adams, and she was committed by Justice Osborne for examination. The other prisoners were dismissed.

Burglary in the House of Huntingdon the Alleged Keeper—Arrests.

On Tuesday afternoon, a boy named Thomas Ward offered for sale at a store in the upper part of the City, which window cord and tassels. The storekeeper suspecting something wrong, sent for officer Owens, of the Eighteenth Ward, who arrested Ward and took him to the station-house, where he confessed that the property was stolen, and that he and a number of his associates had entered the house No. 106 Division-street, (lately occupied by C. B. Hunt, as a dwelling, but in reality a place of forgery,) and stolen a quantity of carpeting, upholstery, fine grass mat, and such other articles as they could take away. Upon this information, John Kane, James Ryan, and William Cook were arrested, and the four boys were brought before Justice Davidson, who committed them for examination. The keeper of a junk shop in Twenty-second-street, named James Kennan, was also arrested, charged with receiving the stolen property.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a man named Thomas Adams, of No. 19 Cherry-street, went with Catharine Wood to No. 20 Park-street, and there took lodgings for the night. Catharine took advantage of the fact to steal from Mr. Adams' pocket the sum of $24 50, with which she ran away.

Mr. Adams complained to officers Bradley and Jones, of the Sixth Ward Police, who succeeded in arresting Catharine and all the inmates of the house where she stopped, viz.: Ann O'Brien, Elizabeth Hand, Hate Moran, Mary Ann Campbell, Mary Ann Hall, and Mary O'Rourke, the latter the landlady of the establishment. A motley group they were!—faded flowers, but the scent had not departed. Upon the person of Catharine was found the money stolen from Mr. Adams, and she was committed by Justice Osborne for examination. The other prisoners were dismissed.

Suicide by Poison.

Coroner Gamble, of No. 49 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, appeared before Justice Connolly yesterday, and held an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Ann Maria Hatfield, who died on Monday last, she having taken laudanum with suicidal intent. The deceased was the wife of Mr. Hatfield, a carpenter, residing at No. 19 Worth-street, New-York. She had been married about two years, and was of a very nervous temperament, and subject to fits of despondency. On Sunday night last, while the others of the family were asleep, she arose from her bed, and, going to the closet, took the bottle containing the laudanum, and drank the contents. She then returned to bed, and, when her husband awoke in the morning, he found her dead. Verdict accordingly.

Death from Burns.

Coroner Hills, at No. 149 Crosby-street, held an inquest upon the body of John C. Mulvaney, a child aged four years, who came to his death from burns accidentally received. It appears that he was left alone for a few minutes in a room, and while playing about the grate set fire to his clothes, and he was fatally burned. Verdict: "Accidental death."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Tribune.

It will be recollected that under the head of Police Reports, a few days since, I was said to have been arrested for being accessory to the robbery of $600 from one A. J. McCarthy. I was indeed arraigned before Judge Welsh, kept over night, and then honorably acquitted. There was no testimony against me, and the fact that the $600 was found immediately after my acquittal in McC.'s own bed would seem to justify the conclusion that no theft had been committed. E. H. VAN WORMER.

Richard H. Dana's Lecture before the New-England Society.

Yesterday evening, R. H. Dana, Esq., delivered the second of the present series of lectures before the New-England Society. His subject was "Edmund Burke in his Relations to America." The lecturer passed in review the leading events in the life of the great Irish orator, from the publication of the essay on the "Sublime and Beautiful" to his melancholy and heart-broken end. His motto from the first was, "Struggle against odds." He entered Parliament at the age of 36 years, and immediately interested himself in the affairs of the American Colonies. He opposed the Stamp Act and its concomitant measures. He voted throughout the great Colonial struggle always as the firm friend of this country—warning the British Government that they could not conquer America. So thoroughly did he love our land, that at one time he contemplated making it his future home. The enterprise and self-reliance of the Colonists struck him forcibly. He foresaw that a people so indomitable must become an unconquerable nation.

The rule of the East India Company over the British possessions in the East, and the exactions and tyranny of Warren Hastings were, of course, foremost topics in any consideration of Burke. Mr. Dana sketched, in a forcible manner, everything connected with that most remarkable prosecution, and praised the peroration of Burke's magnificent speech as the very perfection of moral sublimity. Although Hastings was acquitted, Burke had the triumph, and it was owing to him, at the present day, that the Company in Leadenhall-street did not hold the unchecked rule of India.

Burke's work on the French Revolution, and his predictions respecting the future of France, were highly lauded. He foresaw that all those ebullitions and spasmodic shrieks for freedom would end in a military despotism, because the French people were incapable of self-government.

"The sensual and the gross rebel in vain,
Slaves by their own compulsion."

The noble kindness exercised by Burke to the poet Crabbe offered a fine subject for the lecturer, whose admiration of Burke, it was seen from the commencement of his lecture, rose to the highest eulogy. The story of Crabbe's hesitating appeal to Burke, and of the generous patronage accorded to him by the statesman, is well known, and Mr. Dana did it full justice. As for Goldsmith's well known line against Burke, "He gave up for party what was meant for mankind," it was only good-natured lampooning. Goldsmith loved him well. Even Dr. Johnson, who hated Irishmen, loved him. Dr. Parr bore testimony to his social eloquence. Wilberforce praised his head and heart. Charles James Fox, although estranged from him for life, highly eulogized him. Grattan lauded him. Mirabeau, in the French Assembly, plagiarized one of his best speeches, and said he could do nothing so good himself, and Posterity had set the seal of approbation on all his measures years after he was under the sod.

The lecturer, during his eloquent discourse, was frequently applauded. A discriminating review of the lives and services of great public men is always a literary treat when undertaken by such men as Mr. Dana, and few men in the world's history better deserve such treatment than Edmund Burke.

Mott Medals.

Dr. Valentine Mott, the surgeon of world-wide fame, has founded three medals, for which the students of the New-York University (Medical Department) are invited to compete. A gold medal, the size of a $20 piece, is offered to the student who makes the best anatomico-surgical preparation of any part of the human subject. A silver medal, of the same size and inscriptions, is offered for the second best, and a bronze copy of the same to the gentleman who shall prepare the best report of any case that occurs in any of the University cliniques. These medals will be awarded upon the decision of Dr. Mott and some one of his associates of the Faculty, at the Spring commencement.

Literary Intelligence.

Mr. Stephen H. Branch dropped in upon us last evening, to let us know that he is getting along very well in the serious labor of taking his life. The morning after he found a publisher he retired to his bed-room, put himself upon a strict regimen of three cigars a-day, and has labored so faithfully at his biography, that he has already got himself comfortably born. By Christmas he hopes to have meandered through his pleasant babyhood, and got out of frocks. A very superior artist is engaged upon a lively alligator, for a vignette to the title-page.

☞ We have received communications from Messrs. Robert Prince and Derrickson & Clapp, in relation to the Frank Leslie matter, published in our police news of Wednesday. Mr. Prince assures us that we were in error in stating that he caused certain property to be removed from Mr. Leslie's house in the night time. The goods, he says, were removed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. And Messrs. Derrickson & Clapp feel confident that the examination now pending will prove the charge against them to be utterly unfounded.

☞ The ferry masters of the Union Companies are almost swamped with the coppers they receive. To make change for a bill is a matter of an hour's rejoicing, and if one offers a V they think it time for a new thanksgiving. What to do with the coppers is the urgent question now before the Company. Coppersmiths and bell-founders should be about.

☞ Petitions for the removal of Quarantine are posted at the Staten Island ferry-houses, and a good many people are signing them. Several persons who have not time to enjoy our unrivaled evening school facilities, are making rapid advances in penmanship by means of these petitions.

☞ It seems a pity that such a slippery skating ground as the Russ pavement on Broadway should be entirely lost to the boys. Why don't the Mayor stop the omnibuses and the poor horses that are ruined on it, and give the skaters a chance?

☞ Up to the hour of going to press we had not heard that either Mr. James Irving or Mr. Commissioner Sykes had sent in his resignation as the Aldermen's Committee recommended and as the people confidently desire.

☞ The proposition finds good favor, that persons in the City cars who have not the accommodation with seats, should pay but half-fare.

Fires.

CORNER OF COLUMBIA AND DELANCEY STREETS.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning in a building on the corner of Columbia and Delancey streets, occupied (on the first floor) as a grocery by James Campbell, and by several families as a dwelling. The fire was soon extinguished. Damage about $50, chiefly in the grocery. Insured in the Jefferson Insurance Company. The fire originated in the cellar, and as there had been no fire there for some days, it is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

☞ A portrait of Sontag, 100 feet long, by Mr. Darley, the artist who was a friend and accompanyist of the Poet, and after the painting of Leutze, has been published by Messrs. Goupil & Co.

A subscription list has been opened at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, for the erection of a monument to one of the heads of the Montgomery expedition, in one of the towns of the Department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Miss Mary Gove, Commissioner (from Massachusetts) to the Hygeian Convention, recently addressed the Legislature of Rhode Island, in favor of the Maine Liquor Law. She is a lecturer on Physiology, and is highly recommended by the Governor of Rhode Island.

Mr. Thomas Green, Commissioner (from Connecticut) to the Hygeian Convention, is also a lecturer on Physiology, and is highly recommended by the Governor of Connecticut.

Dr. Hayes, Arctic discoverer, is said to be the fourth discoverer and explorer of Grinnell Land. He is deeply impressed with the condition of [illegible] during the coming Winter. His resolution [illegible] Parties and storehouses of the [illegible] system been permitted to plant [illegible] he could have predicted but [illegible] of the provisions [illegible] for the [illegible] know that few planted and scarcely [illegible] saving to the delightful discoveries [illegible] attend the land. The meats and [illegible] are limited to about trifling quantities [illegible] Owing to the distance [illegible] transportation, the [illegible] of vessels, provision and [illegible] are limited to about trifling quantities [illegible] The few who can command [illegible] are [illegible]

Sudden Death from Disease of the Heart!

Dr. Hayes, Arctic discoverer, is not the fourth discoverer and explorer of disease that suddenly [illegible] in your veins. Hayes he cures [illegible] Consumption with ease; eradicates Scrofula from the system; makes the Paralytic well, and all Heart Diseases and Liver Complaints to disappear as if by magic. He can be consulted without charge, and will return the money, if his Liquid Iodine or Pure Iodum Warm fails to effect a cure. It is indorsed by the most distinguished of the Medical Faculty. Sold $1 per bottle, by Ayrault & Pomeroy, No. 3 Secondavenue and No. 363 Broadway, corner of Fourteenth-street; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery,
No. 359 Broadway.
Vignette Photographs,

Finished in Mezzotint and Water-color, equal to Miniatures. They are especially appropriate as Gifts for the approaching holidays.

CopyING.

Family Portraits, Works of of Art, Statues and Engravings, or Daguerreotypes copied by the Photograph with perfect fidelity. Any required number of Pictures may be made from one sitting. Persons possessing rare Works of Art will find the Photograph of great service in reproducing them.

The largest Gallery and finest Collection in New-York.

Strangers respectfully invited.

[Advertisement.]

Another Great Triumph for Gurney.—Three medals were awarded to J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for Photographic productions, to wit:

A gold medal for the best unretouched Photographs.

A gold medal for the best Photographs colored in oil (life size) on canvas.

A bronze medal for the best Photographs colored in pastel.

Call and examine the premium pictures, at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

A Card to the Public.—Whereas an advertisement appeared a few days ago, stating that an injunction had been obtained against the proprietors of the "Golden Bell" perfumery store, we are happy to say that this was a mistake, and that the said proprietors, Messrs. Axtell & Coles, and upon the statement made to us this morning by Mr. Axtell, we are satisfied that they were entirely innocent of endeavoring to palm off a spurious article on the public, and that hereafter the public can rely on obtaining from them a genuine article, as they intend to keep a large supply constantly on hand. We make this correction, as we do not wish to injure an innocent party.

Fetridge & Co., Franklin-square,
Proprietors of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers."

[Advertisement.]

What is Kalliston or Orient Water?—It is a botanical preparation containing the desirable active properties of the rarest plants and the choicest flowers in the world, the discovery of the power and combination of which was the result of study, and close chemical analysis. As a wash for the complexion, it has no equal; it is distinguished for its soothing and purifying effect, allaying all tendency to inflammation. It is also a powerful cleanser of the skin, removing tan, freckles, pimples, and all discolorations. These, with its refreshing and invigorating properties, render it an indispensable requisite for the toilet of every lady. Prepared by Joseph Bennett & Co., Boston, and for sale by all druggists and perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two medals and a diploma awarded to Charles D. Fredricks at the late Fair of the American Institute, for Photographs. The gold medals awarded to Gurney & Fredricks last year, were for Photographs, colored by the talented corps of French artists now with Mr. F., at his magnificent Gallery of Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of the pictures made at this establishment.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Thanksgiving Day at Barnum's.—Charming and Cheap! Delightful and Wholesome! Performances nearly every hour! Gen. Tom Thumb in all his feats! He plays Tom Tit in "Dred;" he plays "Hop o' my Thumb;" he plays everything piquant and amusing. Host of entertainments. Fun, frolic and laughter by the bushels. The great serpents are expected to feed. Happy Family, Dwarf Lady, Living Skeleton, &c., to be seen. All for two shillings. Tom Thumb's farewell performances Friday and Saturday.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Bordeaux Wines, Italian Oil, Anisette, &c., landing ex *Ella*.

English Cheese, landing ex *Southampton*.

Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce, landing ex *Albert Gallatin*.

Muir & Son's Edinburgh Ale, in good order, just landed. For sale by

John Duncan & Sons, No. 405 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Grand entertainments are to be given at this favorite Theatre this afternoon and evening. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the great new drama of "Wealth and Worth," and the laughter-provoking pantomime of "The School in an Uproar"—which will also be repeated in the evening, with the famous Irish drama of "O'Neal, the Great." Those that visit the National will surely come away pleased.

[Advertisement.]

Gold Medal Pianos!—Steinway & Sons have again been awarded the First Premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, N. Y.; and also the First Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White teeth, perfumed breath, and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. Beware of counterfeits. The immense success of the Balm has brought out hosts of counterfeits and impostors. Be sure each bottle is signed Fredricks & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A Thanksgiving Visit.—If you wish to spend an agreeable hour, on Thanksgiving Day, visit the Dusseldorf Gallery, at No. 497 Broadway. It is the best collection of pictures and statuary on this Continent, and will be open day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Brandreth's Pills remove every morbid affection, perfectly cleanse the blood from all foulness, and renovate weak and enfeebled constitutions to perfect health and vigor. Established 105 years. Principal office, No. 43 Canal-st., New-York. 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

At Home.—Prof. Fowler, Phrenologist, may be found daily at his rooms, No. 308 Broadway, where he gives charts, with full written descriptions of character of men, women and children.

[Advertisement.]

Fleming's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 3 Murray-street, New-York.

Another Appeal for the Sufferers in Kansas from the Eighth Quarter.

[illegible]

Destructive Fire in Hartford.

Hartford, Monday, Nov. 19, 1855.

A fire broke out in the extensive carriage manufactory of Messrs. Sharp & Hyde, in this city, at 2 o'clock this morning, and destroyed the entire building, with a large amount of stock and tools. Loss about $30,000; insured for $15,000.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Yesterday afternoon, Officers Hyatt and Hogan, of the Eighth Ward Police, arrested Thomas Ward, on Division-street, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Ward was taken to the Station-House, and searched, when a package of counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Orange County was found in his possession. Ward was then taken to the house No. 106 Division-street, which is occupied by C. B. Hunt, and which is suspected as being a place of forgery, counterfeiting, &c. On searching the premises, a quantity of implements, such as engraving tools, &c., were found, and such other articles as they could take away. Upon this information, John Kane, James Ryan, and William Cook were arrested, and the four boys were brought before Justice Davidson, who committed them for examination. The keeper of a junk shop in Twenty-second-street, named James Kennan, was also arrested, charged with receiving the stolen property.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a man named Thomas Adams, of No. 19 Cherry-street, went with Catharine Wood to No. 20 Park-street, and there took lodgings for the night. Catharine took advantage of the fact to steal from Mr. Adams' pocket the sum of $24 50, with which she ran away.

Mr. Adams complained to officers Bradley and Jones, of the Sixth Ward Police, who succeeded in arresting Catharine and all the inmates of the house where she stopped, viz.: Ann O'Brien, Elizabeth Hand, Hate Moran, Mary Ann Campbell, Mary Ann Hall, and Mary O'Rourke, the latter the landlady of the establishment. A motley group they were!—faded flowers, but the scent had not departed. Upon the person of Catharine was found the money stolen from Mr. Adams, and she was committed by Justice Osborne for examination. The other prisoners were dismissed.

Suicide by Poison.

Coroner Gamble, of No. 49 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, appeared before Justice Connolly yesterday, and held an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Ann Maria Hatfield, who died on Monday last, she having taken laudanum with suicidal intent. The deceased was the wife of Mr. Hatfield, a carpenter, residing at No. 19 Worth-street, New-York. She had been married about two years, and was of a very nervous temperament, and subject to fits of despondency. On Sunday night last, while the others of the family were asleep, she arose from her bed, and, going to the closet, took the bottle containing the laudanum, and drank the contents. She then returned to bed, and, when her husband awoke in the morning, he found her dead. Verdict accordingly.

Death from Burns.

Coroner Hills, at No. 149 Crosby-street, held an inquest upon the body of John C. Mulvaney, a child aged four years, who came to his death from burns accidentally received. It appears that he was left alone for a few minutes in a room, and while playing about the grate set fire to his clothes, and he was fatally burned. Verdict: "Accidental death."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Tribune.

It will be recollected that under the head of Police Reports, a few days since, I was said to have been arrested for being accessory to the robbery of $600 from one A. J. McCarthy. I was indeed arraigned before Judge Welsh, kept over night, and then honorably acquitted. There was no testimony against me, and the fact that the $600 was found immediately after my acquittal in McC.'s own bed would seem to justify the conclusion that no theft had been committed. E. H. VAN WORMER.

Richard H. Dana's Lecture before the New-England Society.

Yesterday evening, R. H. Dana, Esq., delivered the second of the present series of lectures before the New-England Society. His subject was "Edmund Burke in his Relations to America." The lecturer passed in review the leading events in the life of the great Irish orator, from the publication of the essay on the "Sublime and Beautiful" to his melancholy and heart-broken end. His motto from the first was, "Struggle against odds." He entered Parliament at the age of 36 years, and immediately interested himself in the affairs of the American Colonies. He opposed the Stamp Act and its concomitant measures. He voted throughout the great Colonial struggle always as the firm friend of this country—warning the British Government that they could not conquer America. So thoroughly did he love our land, that at one time he contemplated making it his future home. The enterprise and self-reliance of the Colonists struck him forcibly. He foresaw that a people so indomitable must become an unconquerable nation.

The rule of the East India Company over the British possessions in the East, and the exactions and tyranny of Warren Hastings were, of course, foremost topics in any consideration of Burke. Mr. Dana sketched, in a forcible manner, everything connected with that most remarkable prosecution, and praised the peroration of Burke's magnificent speech as the very perfection of moral sublimity. Although Hastings was acquitted, Burke had the triumph, and it was owing to him, at the present day, that the Company in Leadenhall-street did not hold the unchecked rule of India.

Burke's work on the French Revolution, and his predictions respecting the future of France, were highly lauded. He foresaw that all those ebullitions and spasmodic shrieks for freedom would end in a military despotism, because the French people were incapable of self-government.

"The sensual and the gross rebel in vain,
Slaves by their own compulsion."

The noble kindness exercised by Burke to the poet Crabbe offered